delearni, HOMADIA

(ESTABLISHED

NEW SERIES No 4296.

CAPITAL PAID-UP

CAPITAL UNCALLED.....

TOKIO..

LYUNS.

BOMBAY.

PEKING.

RESERVE FUND .-

E. Goetz, Esq.

C. Michelau, Esq.

H. Schubart, Esq.

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NAGASAKI.

SAN FRANCISCO.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIEDDYen 24,000,000

Head Office: -YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND

SMITHS BANK, .LD.

HONGRONG BRANCH:-INTEREST ALLOWED.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

LIONGKONG AND SHANGHAL

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

A. J. RAYMOND, Est., Chairman

H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

CHIEF MANAGER:

MANAGER:

Hongkong-J. R. M. SMITH.

Shanghai-H. M. Bevis.

LUNDON-BANKERS-LONDON AND COUNTY

BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED. HONGKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

tior 3 months, 21 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 31 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

bythe HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 31 PER

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,

LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:-HONGKONG.

Board of Directors :--

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | J. Scott Harston, Esq.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 %

.THE

HEAD OFFICE-SHANGHAL

BOARD OF 'DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

LONDON BANKERS:

Messis, N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,

Tsingtau (Kiautschou)

Calcutta

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Chow Tung Shang, Esq. J. Lauts, Esq. Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 12th May, 1903.

Berlin

Tientsin

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

Hengkong, 15t May, 1902.

J. R. M. SMITH,

Chief Manager.

per Annum on the daily balance.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1903.

octained on applications

CENT. per annum.

Hon. C. W. Dickson. | E. Shellim, Esq.

G. H. Medhurst, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.

BANKING CORPORATION:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

- PARRS' BANK, LD.

per Annum on the Daily Balance.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1903.

9,060,000

LONDON.

NEW YORK.

HONOLULU.

SHANGHAL.

TARO HODSUMI.

Manager.

Hon. R. Shewan.

H. W. Slade, Esq.

NEWCHWANG.

日四十月五閏年九十二緒光

SATURDAY, JULY 18,

六拜禮

號八十月七英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE CODY, TO CENTS.

Untimations.

Bovril— - the food. beverage. BOVRIL is food and drink combined. It is not only a delightbeverage, but a valuable nourisher and energiser as well. Cooks doubles the value of soups, gravies, hashes, made dishes, &c.

COALS.

(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:-- I, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO. LONDON BRANCH:-34, LIME STREET, E.C. HONGKONG BRANCH:-PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES: New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefop, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidzuru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and

Freight Steamers. SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Milke, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotana, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals. N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong

THE DISTILLERS Co.,

WHISKY. Per Doz. - \$16.50 GIN. "OLD TOM" "DRY" Per Doz. - - \$9.00 SOLE AGENTS: H. PRICE & Co., 12, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1903 TURKISH

Telephone

No 75.

SELAM, YASHMAK,

KARCH IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION.

CIGARLTTES.

REGIE

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Cd SOLE AGENTS.

16, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 16th July, 1903.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL (ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.)

CODE ADDRESS: "YOSEMITE."

35 BEDROOMS EXCELLENTLY FURNISHED. BATH TO EACH ROOM DINING ROOM AND CUISINE UNDER STRICT SUPERVISION.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN WINES, SPIRITS AND BEERS.

- POOL AND BILLIARDS.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND MANILA NEWSPAPERS IN FILE. TERMS .- \$4.00 to \$7.00 per day. \$65 to \$120 per month. JAS. D. M. CAMERON.

Manager. Hongkong, 5th May, 1903.

31, 32, 40 and 41, NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD—SHANGHAI.
PLEASANT AND CENTRAL SITUATION, FACING SOUTH

THIS HIGH-CLASS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT has Well-furnished Room the Day or Month. Telephone: No. 580. Telegraphic Address: "MARLBOROUGH."

Shanghai, 6th June, 1903.

Banks. CUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF TOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED. NEW YORK

> ESTABLISHED 1864. U.S. Gold PAID UP CAPITAL\$2,000,000

(AMERICAN BANK).

SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS,\$5,180,000 Gold \$7,180,000 Head Office-NEW YORK.

.LONDON OFFICE: 33 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C. F. C. Bishop, Manager, Eastern Department. LONDON BANKERS: PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 4, DES VŒUX ROAD.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED On Current Accounts at 2% per annum, On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months 21% per annum.

E. F. GROS. Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE-NEW YORK. Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000 } \$15,500,000 FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPITORS. \$10,000,000 PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Capital paid in, ...Gold \$4,000,000... £ 820,000 Surplus (Reserve) Gold \$4,000,000 ... £ 820,000

Capital and Surplus authorised, Gold \$10,000,000 =£2,055,000.

LONDON BANKERS: THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED. THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issue Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business. Money received on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposit

as follows: For 12 months, 41 % per annum. HONGKONG BRANCH: 20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. CHARLES R. SCOTT, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1903. BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA. ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE Depositors may transfer at their option OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Taels. SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000 Head Office: -SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies. PEKING. CANTON. PENANG. CHEFOO. SINGAPORE. CHINKIANG. TIENTSIN. CHUNKING HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH. Advances made on approved securities. Bills'discounted. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. per Annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

Manager. Hongkong, 1st January, 1901.

PAID-UP CAPITALSh. Taels 5,000,000 THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA. AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. SCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853 HEAD OFFICE:-LONDON.

GESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE. Union of London and Smiths Bank, LTD. DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY NTEREST ALLUWED on CURRENT DIRECTION DER DISC INTO GESELLSCHAFT. ACCOUNT, at the Rate of 2 per cent. pcr annum on the Daily Balances. INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be On Fixed Deposits for 12 months. 4 per cent.

learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. COCHRANE, H. FIGGE, Acting Manager Manager. Hongkong, 18th May, 1903.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Mails.

AND ORIENTAL PENINSULAR STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and MAZAGON About 24th } Freigl BOMBAY Calling at Penang if sufficient inducement offers). YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, CANDIA About 24th } Freight only. MOJI and KOBE. E. G. Andrews (Passing through the Inland Sea). LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, (CEYLON About 24th ? Freight and] Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1903.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

COLOMBO, PORT SAID and (C. D. Bennett, R.N.R...)

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG:

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS:

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

SAILING DATES STEAMERS. *HAMBURGWEDNESDAY, 22nd July. PRINZ HEINRICH.....THURSDAY, 6th August. SACHSENTHURSDAY, 20th August. *KIAUTSCHOUTHURSDAY, 3rd September. BAYERNTHURSDAY, 17th September. ZIETENWEDNESDAY, 30th September. SEYDLITZWEDNESDAY, 14th October ROONWEDNESDAY, 28th October. * Steamers of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1903, at Noon, the Steamship "HAMBURG," of the HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Captain Burmeister, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 10th July, 1903.

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Without doubt

A 5 or 10 Catty Box constitutes one of the most at Home.



FOOCHOW TEA. PRICES.

Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom. Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10 00.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, comfortably furnished, and most centrally situated, being in close proximity to the Banks and princi pal business places.

SPECIALLY REDUCE D SUMMER RATES. For Particulars apply to THE MANAGER. 8100

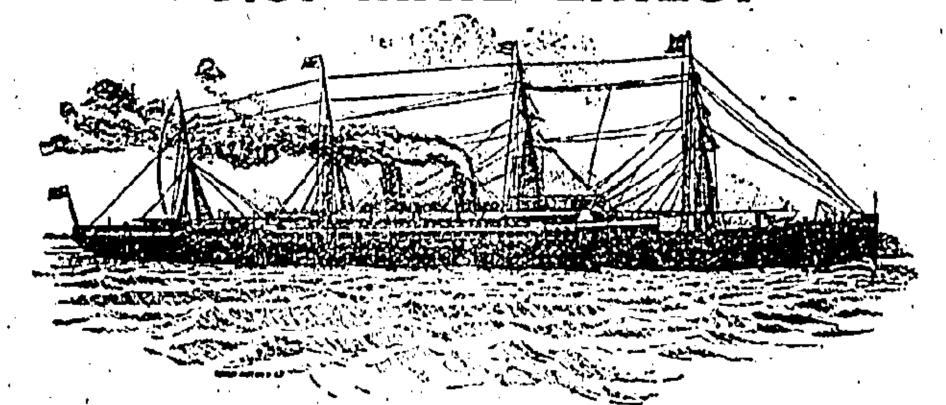
(Late HING KEE HOTEL).

This FAVOURITE and LONG ESTABLISHED Hotel is situated on the SEA-FRONT commanding a MAGNIFICENT VIEW of the Harbour and adjacent islands, and is open of the COOL SOUTHERLY BREEZES in Summer. The BED-ROOMS are LARGE, COOL, AIRY, WELL-VENTILATED and HAND-SOMELY FURNISHED. The CUISINE'S EXCELLENT and under direct EUROPEAN

PIC-NIC, SHOOTING or BOATING parties specially catered for. A commodious and comfortable stern-wheel HOUSE-BOAT, with sleeping accommodation for six passengers and EVERY CONVENIENCE, is provided for the use of visitors AT-REASONABLE RATES.

A MILITARY BAND PLAYS in the Gardens, close to the Hotel, three times a week.

SEA BATHING. STEAMERS to and from Macao, e very MORNING and AFIERNOON. E. G. JORDAN, WM. FARMER. Manager.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO., TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

G CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE:

	
PROPOSED SAILIN	NGS FROM HONGKONG.
"AMERICA MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, at Daylight.
"KOREA"	TUESDAY, 28th July, at Noon.
GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 4th August, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU"	TUESDAY, 4th August, at NoonFRIDAY, 14th August, at Noon.
"CHINA"	SATURDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.
"DORIC"	TUESDAY, 1st September, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU"	TUESDAY, 8th September, at Noon.
SIBERIA	WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at Noon.
"COPTIC"	SATURDAY, 26th September, at Noon.

Record Imp Yokonama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KUREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

[] HE T. K. K. Company's Steamship "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN L - FRANCISCO, vià AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKO-HAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at Daylight, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic

ines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL-WAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to-the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines. Special rates (First-class only) to European Points, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials

ocated in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and

TO UNITED STATES and CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets. naking the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, o San Franscisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, o Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by he Companies' and connecting Steamers,

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing, Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to. address in full; value of same is required. .

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold prover) destined to Points, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the lompanies' Office addressed to the Collector of Cautoms at ban Francisco. Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value

s-less-than \$100. U.S. Gold. For further Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Comonnies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1903.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

PUNCTUALITY. SAFETY. SPEED. THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES:

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.) EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships-,-6,000 Tons-10,000 Horse Power-Speed 19 Knots-

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

	(Subject to Alteration).							
.M.S.	"TARTAR" 4,425 Tons WEDNESDAY, 22nd July.							
19	"EMPRESS OF CHINA" 6,000 , WEDNESDAY, 5th August.							
, 1 1	"ATHENIAN"							
	"EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000 , WEDNESDAY, 26th August.							
1) \	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 , WEDNESDAY, 23rd September.							
11	"TARTAR"							
1)	"EMPRESS OF CHINA", 6,000 , WEDNESDAY, 21st October.							
- 11	"ATHENIAN" 3,882 , WEDNESDAY, 4th November.							
17	"EMPRESS OF INDIA" 6,000 , WEDNESDAY, 18th November,							
11	"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 6,000 ,, WEDNESDAY, 16th December.							
. 12	"TARTAR" 4,425 ,, WEDNESDAY, 30th December.							

I'HE magnificent "EMPRESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the . samous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO NCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS,) saving HREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at uncouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC AILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO HE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE in 97 Hours. Close connection is made at ontreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which issengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. cturn tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, ilitary, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and pan Governments.

. The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, scond to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's chibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY cough which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903.

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

aking Cargo at through Rates to Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, LISEON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED—SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

r ing	HAMBURG-AME	RIKA LINIB	i
For further I	Particulars, apply to	· , · · ·	
Bahle-mananan-		of August.	
AD ITA	NEW YORK	<u>Sabout middle j</u>	
on Döhren	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	23rd Sept.	Freight.
IDALUSIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	j j	."
Mayer	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	9th Sept.	Passengers.
NIGSBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.		Freight and
Hildebrandt	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	26th August.	Freight.
THONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	Č.,	
Rörden	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	12th August.	Freight.
DENIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	}	
v. Binzer	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	} 29th July, {	Passengers.
URZBURG	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.	<i>^</i>	Freight and
STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	

No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE. S.S. "HONAM,"2,363 tons,........ Captain H. D. Jones. G. F. Morrison, R.N.R. FATS 1 (N,"2,260 , ,,

Saturdays at 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and Sundays at 6 P.M. only. Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at about 8 A.M., 2 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (flundays excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation. SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE. S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"1,998 tons,......Captain W. E. Clarke.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 P.M. as per special Schedule. \ Sunday

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7.30 A.M.

7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGA-TION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the-

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel. Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

"Hongkong, 9th May, 1903.

Untimations.

REEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED. .

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Casks of 375 lbs. Net \$5.00 per Cask ex In Bags of 250 bs. Net \$3.00 per Bag ex

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 13th May; 1903.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO. have undertaken the Sole Agency in

Hongkong for



A Pure LAGER BEER excellently Suitable for Hot Climates.

A Refreshing Beverage.

\$16.00 per case of 8 doz. pts.

\$2.00 per doz. ..

3, Duddell Street, 18th June, 1903.

Hongkong.

BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS COAL AND PROVISION MER-CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION · AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG, SOAP -MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR ARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,

Sole Agents for FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUER SCOTCH WHISKY, &c. EVERY KIND OF SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

REASONABLE PRICES. Hongkong, 14th May, 1806.

ALWAYS IN STOCK

TUBORG BEER.

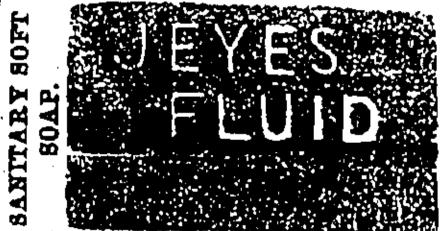
FIRST Class PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals. PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)

or 6 doz: pints. Special Prices for Quantities, Sole Agents:

SIEMSSEN & CO. Hougkong, 10th January, 1003.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE. W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,

Bank Buildings. Hangkang, Ath Morch, PRAN

DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG, (Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA), DENTIST, No. 26, Connaught Road Central. Hongkong, oth February, 1903 [25 | 40]

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD:

Intimations.

BOARD.

NOTICE

THE Board having found it necessary to institute summary proceedings against people using CHALK and WATER in lieu of LIME-WASH, owners of houses are hereby informed that CHALK and WATER cannot be accepted in lieu of LIME-WASH, but that there is no objection to colouring matter being added . 119 to the LIME-WASH.

> G. A. WOODCOCK, .Secretary.

Sanitary Board Room, Hongkong, 11th July, 1903.

NAVY CONTRACT.

ENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR and JUNKS in connection with the COALING of H. M. FLEET, etc., at Hongkong for a Period of 12 Months from the 1st August, 1903. _ ander can be obtained on Appli-

cation to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H. M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and should be returned not later than Noon, on WEDNES-DAY, the 22nd July, 1903. A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be

required with each Tender, to be returned if the Tender is declined. Hongkong, 14th July, 1903.

GENERAL AVERAGE S.S. "PEKIN."

OTICE is hereby given to all concerned . I . that the General Average Statement of the S.S. "PEKIN" consequent on the Fire which occurred at Kobe on the 5th and 6th April, 1903, is being prepared at Yokohama, by Mr. H. P. WADMAN, of the China Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Peninsular & Oriental S.N. Co., Hongkong, 13th July, 1903.

N ASSISTANT MATRON (Qualified, Midwife) for the Hospital for Soldiers WIVES and CHILDREN, Queen's Road, from the 1st August, 1903.

WANTED.

Salary \$50amonth, Free Quarters and rations. . Apply to SÉNIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, Station Hospital,

Wellington Barracks. Hongkong, 15th July, 1903. THE EASTERN EXTENSION & GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH

REDUCED CHARGES TO EUROPE.

COMPANIES.

COMMENCING the 15th instant, the Rate per word charged on Telegrams to Europe (except Russia and Caucasus) will be reduced from Francs 7.00 to Francs 5.50 and the Currency Rate, which is subject to revision, will be reduced from \$3.35 to \$2.65. J. M. BECK,

Superintendent. Hongkong, 8th July, 1903.

FINE DELICIOUS AND JUICY CALIFORNIAN MUSK MELONS! AMERICAN WATER MELONS!!

> HIGH CLASS VEGETABLES IN SEASON, FRESH DAILY.

CHING SHAN CHAN, No. 42, Central Market. Hongkong, ist July, 1903.

Can be obtained from

HERMANOS. MIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWEL-

LERS AND WATCHMAKERS. EASTMAN'S

KODAKS and FILMS. Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES." "OMEGA" is the best, "THREE YPARS guarantee given to every purchaser. Watson's Building, Untummous.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO.,

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside. 514ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description,

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be

guaranteed. The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that . of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 506; General, No. 376.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. I. and A. B. C. (4th). Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.



of good things the table.

Do you know

that HEINZ SWEET PICKLES are known throughout the world for their delicate aromatic flavor and distinctive virtues?

> THE MUTUAL STORES, 25, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1903.

CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56. For Terms, &c., apply to the

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

MANAGER.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES. Large and Lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator. Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists. Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

THE MANAGER.

GO. B KOWLOON

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT. The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that

the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for DR. AUER VON WELSBACH

VIENNA, INVENTORS OF INCANDESCENT

GAS LIGHT. ARE SELLING THE ONLY GENUINE MANTLES, The Price of which has been reduced to FIFTY CENTS per piece.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS

954C SPONGES ! SPONGES:

UST OPENED a Box of Superior Lot of

TOILET and NURSERY SPONGES of Different Sizes. Prices very Moderate.

No. 5, D'Aguilar Street, 36 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon. Hongkong, 13th July, 1903. CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL

H. RUTTONJEE,

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND MANÚFACTURERS.

COMPANY.

THE Company's OFFICES are established at Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD opposite Douglas Pier. Hongkong, 1st May, 1903.

MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER, TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN Ice-House Road.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

IS now in a position, in his New and Com-I modious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICEL in the Colony or in any part of the Far East. GROUPS AND VIEWS aspeciality,

Manchang, zand September, 2808.

TSU FAN DENTIST.

PRICE MODERATE-CONSULTATION FREE. Next to the Hongkong Dispensary, 50, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 28th November, 1903,

SENOR LIMANTOUR'S VIEWS ON MEXICO'S CURRENCY PROBLEM.

The extended trip on which Senor Limantou, the Mexican Minister of Finance, is now engaged, is known to have a very intimate relation to the solution of Mexico's intricate money problem upon which his Governmentis engaged. After spending several days at New York, where he held conferences with many of the most prominent American financiers, the Minister and his suite lest for Europe, whereit is understood that he will visit the leading capitals and holdsimilar conferences, especially at London, Paris and Berlin. From statements made by him just prior to leaving New York, it is evident that the immediate purpose of his tour was already practically accomplished. This was to arrange for the issue of new Mexican dollars to the amount of \$100,000. The new dollar is to be made a legal tender for all debts and accounts collectable in Mexico, and secured by a deposit of \$25,000,000 in gold. The present Mexican dollar will not receive this Government support and will have a value as bullion only.

Senor Limantour wished it to be disun erstood, however, that the ultimate purpose of the Government was not the establishment of a , old basis in Mexico, but rather of a fixed value of silver so that merchants and manufacturers would no longer be subject to the annoyance and loss occasioned by such fluctuations as have occurred during the last few years. While in New York he remarked that outsiders could have no conception of the difficulties occasioned by the present situation, adding that there was a great difference between "observing from a distance and suffering on the spot."

"We are not trying to make Mexico a gold country," Senor Limantour stated explicitly to a representative of the New York Times. "For many and varied reasons such effort would be futile. The undertaking would be foolish. A country of whose exports 40 per cent. is silver, a country whose silver production has through all the generations been the foremost constituent of national wealth, is barred from any such venture as from time to time is thoughtlessly suggested by some monometalist prophets. We are committed to the use of silver by reason of conditions that are not at all debatable. Indeed, your publicists here and those in Europe who understand the situation are undivided in appreciating our position in this particular."

"Our aim, our necessity," continues Smor Limantour, " is not to interfere with the use of silver or to put gold basis restrictions upon it. Our aim, our necessity, is to have our silver money worth, day by day and year in and year out, some certain fixed value, upon which business can rely, upon which business contracts can be safely based-which will give business interests the opportunity to proved safely. With this and accomplished we put Mexico far forward; and to-day it can be accepted as sure that success is attained."

"Our plan corresponds in actions ways to what rules in the United States colonial financial policy. In the Philippines, you are obliged to provide a silver currency, and it must have a maintained, fixed value. This is not true merely as to the United States but is a governing rule with Russia, France, Holland, and Great Britain, all having colonies with similar needs, requiring similar value assurance. And with the record of accomplishment in these instances before us, the problem we have had to solve has, as it has advanced, grown more

and more easy of solution." In connection with the visit of the Mexican Minister to the United States and Elliope it is not inappropriate to review hiefly the enlightened and earnest effort now being made by the Mexican Government under the lead of President Diaz and Senor Limantour, to investigate the profoundly serious problems created by the steady delinin silver, and has set itself to secure the best solution possible for each of them. That this is being done without sensational incidents of any kind is in itself, a high tribute to the strength of the Government and a most happy augury of its ultimate success. The guiding mind in the elaborate study of the monetary problem now being undertaken is undoubtedly Senor Limantour, an excellent portrait of whom accompanies this article. Under his guidance a commission composed of the most eminent financiers, merchants and Government officials in the country has been appointed with explicit instructions, regarding the scope of its investigations. This central commission has been divided into four sub-committees. The first of these is to investigate and report upon the present imports and exports of the country, including the differences, if any, between the real value and the puchase. price of each commodity, the amount of foreign capital invested in Mexico and the sums sent abroad annually as interest on these investments and for payment of the principal This committee will incidentally report upon customs duties, freights and other transportation costs by both land and sea; inwrance, commissions and all other changes home by imported or exported merchandist. The second sub-committee is directed to investigate with equal elaborateness the mineral produc--tion of Mexico, the quantity of each mineral exported and the profit of the mining operations now in progress in the Republic. This committee will also consider the exportation of Mexican silver dollars and the probable effect upon the production of the precious metals of a further decline in the relative value of silver as compared to gold. The third sub-committee is to study most thoroughly the quantity and kind of money now existing in the Republic of Mexico, basing their report upon data to be secured from the various bureaus of the Government and from leading business houses and financiers. will also investigate the stock of money held in the country and such fluctuations as occur therein, together with the effect of per-

iodical changes upon the rate of discount, commerce, agriculture and industry. The fourth sub-committee is to undertake a most elaborate inquiry into the general question of

fluctuations in the rate of exchange. The lofty sense of responsibility with which Senor Limantour regards the work of this commission is well exemplified in the address with which he opened its sessions, a few typical passages from which are quoted herewith:

"It cannot be said that the events which, have, so to say, been maturing the factors of this problem into their present form have occurred suddenly or unexpectedly. On the contrary, one-third of a century ago the first symptoms of the phenomenon which now claims our consideration, made their appearance, and the development of those symptoms, with vicissitudes of advance or retrogression, at times sudden, at times gradual, has, during the last decade, entered upon a stage that inspires just

"In Mexico it at one time was considered axiomatic that the wealth of the Republic was curtailed by the diminution in the value of the white metal exported, but as time went by and after periods of crisis more or less acute had been experienced, former opinions were modified and the problem was considered with greater calmness. It was then seen that though the low price of silver was detr mental to certain interests, it acted as a powerful stimulus to others, surrounding them with conditions that were very propitious to their growth. It also became apparent that the effect on the mining interest could not be very serious, seeing that the operation of mines continued to develop so considerably. The reaction in opinion did not stop there, hut advanced to the point of maintaining generally that, setting off the evils and the advantages of the depreciation of silver against one another, there remained a substantial balance in favour of the latter.

"The troth is, that while the gold premium did not exceed 100 per cent, the interests of the country, taken as a whole, did not suffer through the curtailment in value of our chief mineral product. This seems to be proved by careful analysis of the facts, though it is impossible to estimate separately the influence of each of the factors that have con tributed to the prosperity of the nation in recent years. A point, however, as to which there is no diversity of opinion, is in respect to the consequences entailed by the constant fluctuations in foreign exchange, for all are agreed in characterizing them as hurtful. A rise or fall in the gold premium, had it been, stable, would not have occasioned such an outcry as its constant fluctuations, and thus the sudden rise of the premium to the unparalleled rates which it has recently attained has darkened the situation, affecting as it has almost every class of society, not only by its dir et consequeces but by its indirect effect on the prices of almost every article of con-

"In discussing the arduous and complex questions to which the silver problem gives rise, the various espects under which it has to be consi 'cred must not be confused In the first place the condition of the metal in question may be studied on the same basis. as the condition of any other natural product, that is to say, as so much ray material subject to the general laws of trade. Thus considered, and apart from the special application to which it has been put in the monetary systems of the world, silver is a product of much importance in respect to its other uses, and, therefore, Mexico, which produces the largest quantity of the metal, and of whose inhabitants a considerable number, as we well know, are dependent upon it for their livelihood or wealth, is beenly interested in warding off a death blow or any sectous injury to a branch of raining that has then the country's source of t respectity since the predicat cays of the colonial

"The question, last of all, has what might be called an international phase, for which reason it must necessarily in he the attention not only of the countries in which silver is the mainstay of the currency but also of the countries which have adopted the gold standard and which trade actively with the former or which have silver-using colonies or dependencies. In truth, the great manufacturing nations cannot be indifferent to the considerable curtailment of the purchasing power of the countries which consume their products, a curtailment due to the depreciation of the local

"It has been said that the depreciation of the white metal does not interest all nations in the same degree; it does not even affect, with the same intensity as it affects Mexico, the other nations whose monetary circulation is almost wholly composed of silver coins. Our country is exceptionally situated; partly because one-third of the world's output of silver comes from its mines; partly because the mining of silver is, after agriculture, the most important of the national industries; partly because silver, in addition to the role which it enacts as a commodity in our foreign commerce, serves as our monetary standard and as the measure of all other values at home, and partly, last of all, because that factor of our wealth represents two-fifths of our exports and is the prime instrumentality which pays for the articles which we purchase abroad and which settles our trade balance. Thus there is no aspect of the problem that is indifferent to us, and it may be affirmed that our country is the only one that

is called upon to study the silver problem in its amplest form. "The Government's task has consisted in investigation, by every means within its reach the facts that may have influenced or that may in future influence the fate of silver and in drawing its own conclusions, with due regard to the opinions emanating from authorities in the question. It has, at the same time, taken care, as was its duty, until the study and investigation shall have been fully matured, to observe an attitude that would give no ground for supposing that it favoured any given solution. It has also signified its intention not to take any step of a practical character until the necessity of modifying existing law and practices shall have been thoroughly demonstrated. It is not right for any government to involve its country in immature experiments in questions that affect profoundly and without exception all its elements of wealth, for militaken or premature action is capable of running many interests."---Dun's Review

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH ORDINAR HALF-YEARLY MEETING SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, TUESDAY, the 4th August, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the D rectors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, confirming the Appointment of Directors, and re-electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st of July to the 4th August, inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. GOOSMANN, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 15th July, 1903.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

N accordance with the Provisions of No. 104 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half Year ended 30th June, 1903, of FOUR DOLLARS

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be tained on Application at the Office of Company on and after TUESDAY, 28th July. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to 28th inst., hoth days inclusive IARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,

General Managers. Honekong 15th July, 1903

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO. LIMITED.

N INTERIM D. VIDEND of ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per Share for Six Months ending 30th June, 1903, will be PAYABLE on the 18th instant, on which Date DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on Application at the COMPANY'S OFFICE. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 28th instant, (both days inclusive). By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to

The Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Limited, General Agents for The West Point Building Co., Limited. Hongkong, 14th July, 1903.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-MENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

N INTERIM DIVIDEND of SIX H DOLI ARS, per Shale for Six Months ending 3cth June, 1903, will be PAYABLE on the 28th instant, on which. Date DIVI-DEND WARRANTS may be obtained on Application at the COMPANY'S OFFICE. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company

will be CLOSID from the 22nd to 28th instant, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, ______

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 14th July, 1903.

WANTED AT ONCE.

EXPERT TYPEWRITER, Good A Salary to an Efficient Worker.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, 8. Des Vœux Road Central. Hongkong, 16th July, 1903.

THE

PIANO

Co., LTD.

PIANO OLEARANCE FALE.

THIS SEASON'S PIANOS, as	under,
THIS SEASON'S PIANOS, as must be sold to make Room f	or New
Stock. 100 Pianos to arrive about Octo	ober.
Cost.	Selling.
SQUIRE (Owner's Property)	\$350
CCUIEOMEVER Unright	400
Crond Soro	400
SCHIEDMEYER, Upright Grand	300 ,
Pricerit Transporter 750	350
RUSSELL, Transposing 750	370
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.,	. 200
Transposing	-
RUSSELL Transposing 775	500
APOLLO (Secondhand) Horizon-	100
tal Grand	100
SPAET ILE, Upright Grand 575	490
CHAPPELL, Secondhand 675	225
KRELL, (Secondhand), Concert	
Upright Grand 800	450
NEEDHAM, '(Secondhand),	
Upright Grand 800	450
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.,	4
Cottage 475	400
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.,	
Cottage 475	400
BROADWOOD	475
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD. 575	450
Do. 650	450
Do. 300	
BORD, Pianette, (Owners pro-	
perty)	285 -
ORCHESTRION 900	
SCHIEDMEYER, (Secondhand) 600	-
DOCTALD ANT	-

ROSENKRANZ 450 390 WERNER, Upright Grand (owner's property) RACHALS, (Secondhand)...... 750 MUSIC CLEARANCE SALE. Popular Songs, Piano and Violin Solos, Classical and Dance Music 3 copies for \$2.

Song Folios containing over 100 songs by well-known composers..... Operas by Sullivan, deKoven, Planquette, etc., Slightly Soiled Scores..... Collections of Songs by Glover, Gatty, Roeckel, etc. Musical Sketch Books, Pianoforte Recres-

tions,..... DANCE ALBUMS, SONG FOLIOS, &c.

Also our Stock of SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS at reduced rates. Clearance sale to 30th September only, to make room for new Stocks coming to hand. Hongkong, 1st July, 1903.

Intimation. THEY WILL REMAIN.

The bump of reverence is overshadowed by the bump of intelligence in the 20th century man and woman. Old things are not preserved simply because they are old. Whatsoever is no longer useful must get out of the way. Nevertheless, progress that is not intelligent will not be permanent. We shall continue to breathe air, drink water and eat bread. There will be no "improvement" on the great essentials of living, and we do not want any. Babies will come into the world as they have from the beginning, and people will die out of it as they have done since the world began. Let us not run away with the idea that all of our treasured opinions are to be upset. Through every change, all things

which, like

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have builded a reputation on honour and good service, will hold their place. This effective remedy belongs to the past, the present and the future. It is not only up-todate but ahead of date. For Wasting Diseases, Impaired Nutrition, Influenza, Lung Troubles, Impure Humors in the blood with resulting skin affections, etc., it possesses the confidence of physicians and the people everywhere. It is not expected to fail; it never does fail. The formula after which it is made is an inspiration. It contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup-of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It is palatable as/honey, and yet so medicinal as to be effective from the first dose. Professor Reddy; of Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." To trust it and try it is to be satisfied and thankful. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere throughout the world and A. S. Watson Co.,

Auctions.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

T)ARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of July 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellenc the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LANE at Shek Tong Tsui, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

of Sale.	Registry	Locality.	IĄ	Bour easur	dary	La.	Contents in Square feet.	dal Rent.	et Price.
No.	No. -≠-		N,	8.	'π.	w.	S. S. S.	Annea	Upset
-			feet	feat	feet	fect		8	. 8
1	Marine Lot No. 282.	raya Reclamati opposite the Sailors' Home	251	198	150.6	160	35.910	660	179,550
	Hongl	cong, II	i th Ju	ily,	1903	•		<u> </u>	822e

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

TO ARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of July 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Peak Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years from the date of commencement of R.B.L. No. 112, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

Sale	y No.	.		Boundary Measurements.				ots in e feet	J Rent	Upset Price.	
No. of Sale.	Registry No.	LOCAL	N.E.	ĸ.w.	8.	5.K.	E.	s.w.	Contents in Square feet.	Annual Rent	Upset
· —			ft.	fe.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ſt.		•	
ŧ	Recal Enilding Lot No. 115.	Peak Road	to	30	974	65	42.6	30	2,230	12	270
	Hon	! gko	ng,	1 1 t h	រៀប	ly,	190	3.	· 	' -	[8230

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

DARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of July, 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Covernor, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND. at Tai Hang Village, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT. Boundary Measurements. LOCALITY. 75 75 30 30 9,050 04 675 75 75 30 30 8,050 04 675 Hongkong, 11th July, 1903.

Unsurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSSEN & Co. Hosgkong, 18th May, 1896.

Mails.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.-SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAILING DATES. DESTINATIONS. STRAMERS. -WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, at KAGOSHIMA MARU {KOBE K. Kori ((MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANT) SATURDAY, 25th July, at WERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG; TAMBA MARU COLOMBO and PORT SAID J. Wale F. L. Pyne COLOMBO 4 P.M. (VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, TUESDAY, 28th July, at U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE 74 P.M. RIOJUN MARU* N. Ohno and YOKOHAMA

* Through Passenger Tickets issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class Through Passengers have the Option of Travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

> T. S. TAKAYANAGI, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, CALCUTTA, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT.

HAVRE, BORDEAUX; PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

MARSEILLÉS, MEDITERRANEAN AND

BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON,

ON TUESDAY, the 28th July, 1903, Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON only on MONDAY, the 27th July, Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on TÚESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board, they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Hongkong, 14th July, 1903.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	1903	<u> -</u>
Victoria	3,502	J. Panton	Aug.	1
Pielades*	3,753	F. G. Purington	Aug.	15
Olympia	2,837	J. Truebridge	Sept.	10

Steamers marked (*) have no passenger TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS-Nos. 95 accommodation. The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern Cities of the United States and to Europe.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services. Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific | CEVERAL NEWLY BUILT EUROPEAN Coast Points and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada. For further Information as to Freight or

Passage, apply to DODWELL, & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1993.

Potel.

KING EDWARD HOTEL. A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS. . PRIVATE BAR

BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout. Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor. Table D' Hote at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER

Hongkong, sied October, 1902.

Motices of Firms.

WANCHAI STORING COMPANY. NIOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. have This Day been Re-appointed to act as AGENTS of the WANCHAI STORING COMPANY until further notice.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Hongkong, 14th July, 1923. RUSSO-CHINESE BANK.

THE BANK OF SOUTH CHINA having 1 been taken over with all ASSETS and LIABILITIES by this Bank, a BRANCH of the Russo-Chinese Bank will be OPENED in Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, under the Management of Messrs. J. W. R. at II A.M., the Company's Steamship TAYLOR and P. A. SCHLUMBERGER, Mr. A. R. "POLYNESIEN," Captain Duchateau, with CARRE being empowered to sign Per Pro-

> TEMPORARY OFFICES (while New Offices in Prince's Buildings are being built), VICTORIA HOTEL BUILDINGS, ICE House STREET.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1903.

To be Let.

TO LET. A N OFFICE at No. 2, CONNAUGHT

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LD. " Hongkong, 15th July, 1903.

TO LET. · [1004c ONE or TWO ROOMS at No 12, ARBUTHNOT, ROAD (entrance from Wyndham Street also).

Apply to Hongkong Hotel

(Secretary's Office). Hongkong, 14th July, 1903.

GODOWN TO LET. NIO. 155, PRAYA EAST, Spacious Twostoried Godown. Suitable for Yarn

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-MENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. TO LET.

or Coals.

HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. FLATS in Moreton Terrace, Cause-WAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground.

GODOWNS at BOWRINGTON, Praya East.

No. 2, RIPON TERRACE in Flats. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 6th June. 1903. TO LET.

and 96, PRAYA EAST. Apply to-H. N. MODY, Victoria Buildings Hongkong, 2nd February, 1903.

TO LET. HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LD. No. 8, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 20th October, 1971

A CUREFOR ASTHMAIII - GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES Asthmatic people who suffer from Oppression in breathing, stifling sensations,

Honrseness, and Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds, with Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections, and difficulty in Expectoration, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes. GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Seld by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S Matico Capsules AND INJECTION

Renowned Phy-Islans prescribe Grimsults Matico as the most active and at the same time. the most inodensive r medy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copalin, have not the inconvenience of productu. Nausca. MATICO INJECTION is used in recent

MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chimists.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

popular preparations, has stood the test of fifty Cools the skin and removes irritation at once.

RINGWORM REMEDY

(TONG PANG CHONG)

An absolute specific for Ringworm and Dhobi Itch.

HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

Try it in your bath and you will feel all the better for it. For cleansing silverware, jewellery, and clothing, it is without equal.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

TELEPHONE NO. 256. CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG. A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

17A. OUEEN'S ROAD.

FURNITURE DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM. and BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED. GLASS, and CHINA WARES. PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS.

ROCHESTER LAMPS, WHITE TURKISH TOWELS COUNTERPANES.

COOKING RANGES, KITCHEN UTENSILS, and & HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

DEVELOPING and PRINTING UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS. GOOD WORK.

PROMPT RETURN. Hongkong, 8th July, 1902.

CARMICHAEL CLARKE,

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

PELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," Hongkong. A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition. A. i Code.

Lieber's Standard Code. TELEPONE, 232. Hongkong, 20th March, 1903.

[355e HE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made to the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

dhe Houghong Celegraph

Hongkong, Saturday, July 18, 1903.

NORTHERN AFFAIRS.

Our correspondent at Tientsin informs us that the foreign inhabitants of that city are living from day to day in "that bated breath expectancy and excitement, which one might acquire from residence at the mouth of a volcano. Any day and any hour may plunge them into the atmosphere of war, though they would not participate very closely in it. General opinion is that an amicable arrangement will ensue, because the Russians do not want war and no one can understand what Japan is going to gain by fighting. People | do not appear to realize that a struggle with | Chow district in April last. Russia now would more than probably place Japan firmly in Corea, and that if she does not fight Russia will gradually absorb Corea instead and a year or two later menace Japan, not from Port Arthur but from Masampo. The Japanese people do see this and they are athirst for a fight. According to our correspondent, one sees it in the walk and in the glance of every Japanese coolie in the street at Tientsin. The Russian and Pokotilloff, and Russians generally are | go to the band fund. looking serious and anxious. Renter's agent at Peking has passed through to Port Arthur, but unless he has very extraordinary luck he will not stay there. It is believed that Scott Cranston, the Associated Press man, had a very brief stay. Port Arthur, like the railway, with its fine docks, building and machinery, impresses the correspondent and intelligence officer favourably however, and they unconsciously foster the impression of Russia's strength. Judging partly by what was seen in Tientsin in 1900, and partly by odd pages in history, our correspondent ventures to think if Japan fights now she will prick quite as big a bubble as she did in 1894. Of course, the writer does not go so far as to say that Russia and China are on a par, or that the Russians would turn and fice as the Chinese did, because that would be ridiculous. But corruption, mismanagement, bad commissariat and no hospital arrangements are deadlier enemies to a force in the field than shot and shell, and this is where Russia would fail.

THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

The swarming of the Chinese, of every class and description, in the Botanic Gardens, has often been the subject of complaint on the part of the European community. It has been stated that so great is the number of natives frequenting the Gardens, specially in the afternoon of the summer months, that practically they have the pleasure of the grounds all to themselves to the exclusion of Europeans. While not begrudging the benefit that must be derived by the Chinese in visiting the only central resort of pleasure in the city, we note the sensible restriction that is to be placed on the free admission of the public into the gardens. It is announced by Mr. S. T. Dunn, the superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department, that the Botanic Gardens will occasionally be closed during the months of August, September and October next, as follows: -Old Gardens on Tuesdays; New Gardens on Fridays. Admission on these days will be granted only to those presenting their cards at the middle entrance in Albany Road. The effect of this restriction is aimed, we take it, at excluding the natives of the lower orders once a week only during the next three months from going to the gardens. This prohibition should entail no hardship upon any one at the same time as it reserves one day in every seven the privilege of enjoying a stroll along the well-ordered gravel paths of the gardens to those who find objection in intermingling with all sorts and conditions of the natives in this public re-

THE STATES AND CHINA.

Statistics recently issued prove that during the American fiscal year, which came to a close at the end of last month, business with China, especially in bread stuffs, raw cotton, and manufacturing cotton, was less than the previous twelve months by at least seven million dollars, while contracts which are now being received by exporters in the States do not indicate that the ensuing intimate contact with a typhoon. The vessel twelve months will see any recovery of the loss. According to the chief of the Wash ington Department of Statistics, the adverse commercial_conditions-in-the Orient are due to the fact that the markets of China have been stocked by the rush of goods across the Pacific after the end of the Boxer rebellion. The optimistic expectations that the new regime in China would result in a great trade revival have not been borne out, and America is suffering in consequence. In fact, alarm is being felt over the state of affairs, for it is thought that evidence peints to British and German houses beating the

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

American.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

INWARD Parcels by the s.s. Bengal are now ready for delivery.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

SENOR Limintour's views on Mexico's cur rency problems are printed on the third page.

Fine line of rubber dating stamps and numbering machines just received by LeMunyon, 31, Des Vœux Road,-Ailvit,

THE Director of the Mint on the 18th ult. purchased for Philipping coinage 63 000 ounces of silver at 53.35 cents, to be delivered at San

Six months' imprisonment was the sentence passed upon a native woman at the Magistracy yesterday for harbouring a girl, 15 years of age, who was kidnapped by robbers in the L.

NATIVE was this morning sentenced to two months' imprisonment for entering and stealing from No. 5 Queen's Poad Central a silver watch, two gauze j ckets and a purse, containing 50 cents, the property of the shroff of the National Bank.

THE drums used by the Scots Guards in South Africa have just been sold, and in some cases they fetched between \$300 and \$350 a piece Minister is at Port Arthur consulting with | which is nearly eight times as much as they the Minister of War, the Admiral, Wogack originally cost. The proceeds of these sales

> A YOUNG & merican lady has been making an attempt to walk on a globe from London to Brighton in six days. When she started the. roads were very slippery and she could hardly retain her balance. At the date of last advices she had reached Horley.

> IT is notified in the Gasette that the birthday of His Majesty the King, or the day on which His Majesty's birthday is ordered to be kept, shall be observed as a public holiday, in substitution for the birthday of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria of blessed memory.

> THE hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals :-

Fairall & Co.\$25

10 days only, 10 days, Brownie Kodaks for \$5 at LeMunyon's, 31, Des Vœux Road -Advt.

A CELESTIAL entered the Protestant Cemelery yesterday afternoon and commenced smashing various articles. He made his way to the grave of the late Inspector G. Mosfirt and broke the arrested, and this morning Mr. T. Sercombe Smith sent him to prison for three weeks' with bard labour. 💂

THE Yang Tse Kiang is rising at a rapid rate, and a vast area is being inundated, entailing great loss of property. Between Kiukiang and Majesty. Wuhu, it is sweeping over acres of tillable land, and carrying away buildings of every description, that are found in the path of the rushing flood. Captain Lindstrom of the steamer Kiangkavan gave the water mark at Hankow as 38.5. Upon arrival at Kiukiang, the skipper o the Kiungkwan, found the water mark reading

THE many friends of Captain Primrose in Singapore, Hongkong, and Bangkok, will congratulate him on his appointment as skipper of the Ban Whatt Soon. Captain Primrose was for many years in command of one of the Scottish Oriental boats, and after that company changed hands had to seek other craft-and not always as skipper either. The next thing, we shall probably hear of cricket matches in Pontianak and other small ports to which the boat runs.—Straits Times,

MR. Max Weinbery, a commercial traveller, related at the Magistracy this morning that while at Bay View Hotel last night he lost his purse, containing \$85.55, and three receipts. The bar boy, who attended him, was asked whether he had seen the purse, but ! answered in the negative. He was then taken to the Wanchai Police Station, and a detective sent in search of the missing purse, and ere long found it in the bar boy's trunk. The boy was sentenced by Mr. T. Sercombe Smith to six months' hard labour.

THE American schooner Carrier Dove was taken to Shanghai on the 11th just, and berthed at the International Dock. The Carrier Dove appears to be but a shadow of her former self." The work of dismantling the vessel by the coast everything movable above and below decks was "salvaged." As the little schooner was being towed up the stream she had all the appearance of a vessel that has been into a week's will be thoroughly repaired at Shanghai.

A NATIVE woman was this morning charged at the Magistracy, before Mr. J. H. Kemp, with having, on the 6th instant, offered to a pawnbroker a rattan bangle which, it is alleged, she said was genuine gold. The pawnbroker, police. The case was adjourned until Thursday

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

LeMunyon has the finest line of Opera glasses White want an Opera glass from LeMunyon's

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903.

UNCONFIRMED reports from Peking state that the Kwangsi rebels have defeated the Viceroy' troops and crossed the border into Hunan Province.

At a general assembly of members and associates of the Royal Academy, held on 17th inst., Mr. Aston Webb, Associate, was elected an Academician,

NUMERO s forged notes upon the Banque del' Indo-Chine are in circulation in Shanghai and there is great uneasiness amongst the Chinese who hold that bank's paper.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Dora, younger daughter of Oscar H. Behrens, of Ribbledale, Compaynegardens, and Manchester, and Walter Ellis, of Shanghai.

THE United States two cent and the British penny postage stamp are so much alike that four letters bearing British stamps posted in New York succeeded in passing through the post office without detection,

THE China Gasette says it will certainly seem strange if the Fembrokeshire can be taken and patched up down to. Hongkong for thorough repairs when they can be effected in the dock where she has laid so long.

IT is reported at Peking that in addition to the Tls. 700,000 raised in Canton, the new Viceroy has borrowed Tls. 350,000 from Szechuen and nest. and Tls. 200,000 from Tientsin, making a total of Tis. 1,250,000, to be employed as expenses for the suppression of the rebellion in Kwangsi.

H. E. TSEN Chun Hsuen intends to remain at Wuchow for two or three days, whence he will proceed in a cruiser as fir as Kinng Kou (mouth of the River). He will then travel overland to Lingchow, a journey of six days. H.E. will visit Ching-Yuan and Hsinchow, in order to find out the exact state of affairs in those districts.

WHEN the M. M. Annam was leaving Saigon for Singapore on 5th inst. a passenger-who was understood to be a Saigon policeman going on leave owing to ill health--jumped overboard. The ship was put about and a boat was lowered but no trace of the unfortunate man was seen and the steamer proceeded on her voyage, arriving at Singapore on Tuesday last.

THE King has been pleased to give and grant unto David Jackson, Esq., and Thomas Summers, Esq., officials of the Hongkong and glass care over a wreath. He was ultimately | Shanghai, Banking Corporation, His Majesty's Royal licence and authority that they accept and wear, respectively, the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Imperial Japanese Order of the Rising Sun conferred upon them by H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, in recognition of valuable services rendered by them to his Imperial

> THERE are signs in Szechuen that the disturbances, which have been suppressed by the strong hand of Viceroy Tsen Chun Hsun, have a tendency to revive. The Acting Viceroy Chen, being very much concerned about such an unsatisfactory state of affairs, has issued a ver long proclamation, exhorting the rebels to surrender and lead a new life. Since H. E. Viceroy Tsen left Szechuen, the local police of Chengtuhave neglected their duty, and are spending most of their time in opium dens. - Shanghui

THE Universal Gazette gathers that on the, 29th ultimo, the day for taking delivery of the Indemnity for the half year ending June 30th. from the Chinese Government by the Indemn.ty Commissioners at this Port, it happened that the exchange was two shillings, five pence per Haikuan tael, but the Commissioners decided to make it two shillings three pence, thus involving a loss to China of over £40,000 or over Tis. 400,000. The Bank of a certain country obtained Tis. 80,000 out of the amount but the British Indemnity Commissioner strongly objected to this act and refused to

MR. Jacob Phillips, a former city councillor of closing as ever. Birmingham, and famous us one of the city's merchant princes, died on 15th ult. at the age of 99 years and eight months. After the war with China in 1841 he established the firm of Moore, Phillips and company, trading with Shanghai, Tientsin, and Manila. He carried on a great trade with the East, and accumulated a large fortune. For many years he was warden of the Jewish congregation, and was pirates was evidently very effectual. About the founder of the handsome synagogue at Birmingham. Though his eyesight failed somewhat, his faculties, notwithstanding hi great age, remained extraordinarily keen a most to the last .- L. & C. Express.

ly relieve the labour difficulties in Vexico, both Chinese and Japanese coolies will be imported. last few years gone to Mazitlan, Guaymas and other Pacific ports, and many are employed in the mines of the state of Sonora. The Consul harses and the man was seized. The incident believing the story handed her \$10, but after. remarks that until the various railway lines to caused some excitement. At the Police the wards found that he had been swindled, be built to the Pacific Coast from the interior prisoner was recognized as Jacob Reich, an The woman returned on the 15th inst. to pawe are completed; the Pacific Coast trade of Mexico unemployed commercial agent, who called at three common buttons, which she again said will romain separate. The Vera Cruz and the Hofburg January 8 and insisted on seeing were gold. The pawnbroker immediately Pacific railway will be the first railway system | Emperor Francis Joseph, declaring he was the identified her as the person who obtained \$10 in direct communication with the sea-hoard, son of God, and hed, brought his Majacty. on the brass bangle and handed her over to the but this line will not touch principal ports. important communication from the Almight). The new steamship company named is interested in a contract to carry coolies from Ching.

> THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL

ever looked through. Prices extremely low .- 31, Des Voeux Road, before they are all gour.

IT is reported at Peking that the Empress Dowager may visit Paoting this autumn i nothing turns up to prevent her. The official: do not like the Imperial visit as it will cost them at least a few lacs of taels.

A PROMINENT Chinaman, conversing with a correspondent of the Times in Port Arthur, thus summed up the inconsistency of the European concert in China: "One day talkee flee port, next day wantchee custom-house.

THE Chinese residents at Siam have sent a telegraphic message to the British Minister and Frince Ching, requesting the retirement of the Empress Dowager and the reinstatement of the Emperor. The message bore the signatures of over 58,000 persons.—Shanghii Times.

THE Vengeance, first-class battleship, Captain Leslie C. Stuart which sailed from Malta on 16th ult. for Port Said, en route for China, will relieve the Goliath, battleship, Capt. F. H. Henderson, C.M.G. The Centurion, battleship, which is under extensive refit at Portsmouth, will take the place of the Vengennes in the Mediterranean when ready.

THE Sin Wan Pao is informed that three of the battalions sent by Viceroy Wei of Liang Khang have arrived at Kwang i to assist in suppressing the rebellion in that province. Viceroy Tsen's troops have not begun operations yet as they are in want of arms and ammunition. The Viceroy intends to wait for the arrival of some Hunan troops before advancing in car-

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of the 1st Sherwood Foresters, on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next, the 20th inst., from 5 p.m. 7 6.30 p.m.

PROGRAMME. March La Frangesa " Mario Costa Selection ... " La Figlia del Regimento " .. Donizetti Selection ... " The Old Guard " Planquette God Save the King.

THE Chief Manager of the Kiangnan Arsenal, Chao Taotai, received on Friday last a telegram from Viceroy Tsên Ch'unh-sijen, dated at Wuchow, ordering him to send down as fact as possible a large quantity of ammunition for rifles and field artillery and also ordering a batt ry of quick-firing field guns. The crisis in Kwangsi is believed by the local mandarins to be more serious than has ever been depicted in the columns of the local Press.-N. C. D.

Or European nations the Norwegian and Swedish are the longest lived, the Spaniards the shortest. According to a foreign statistical return recently issued the average duration of life is as follows: Sweden and Norway, 50 years; Britain, 45 years and 3 months; Belgian, 44 years and 4 months; France, 43 years and 6 months; Austria, 30 years and 8 months Prussia and Italy, 39 years; Bavaria, 36 years, and Spain, 37 years and 4 months.—Chicugo Tribune.

Don't neglect this chance to get a fine Kodak for \$5 at LeMunyon's; 10 days only.—Advl.

An interesting story is attached to a ring which the Kaiser always wears on the little finger o h's left hand as a talisman against all personal danger. It is said that a toad one day hopped into the room of the wife of Elector John of Brandenburg and deposited a stone on her bed. The creature disappeared, but the stone re mained and was ever afterward jealousy guarded by the Hohenzollerns. Frederick the Great's father had the stone set in a ring, and this has ever since been worn by the head of

A LAWSUIT, which may probably be claimed as the oldest in the world, is reported from the Trentina. The two communes of Gallio and Foza have been for four centuries in litigation for the possession of an extensive tract of woodland, which has assumed the character o a virgin forest, with trees of colossal size, which satisfied in the assurance that our interests no man dares to touch. Spots are still pointed out where 200 years ago the two communes fought pitched battles for the disputed wood Apparently the homeric struggle is as far from

A PEKING dispatch of the 3rd instant states that a couple of days before that date a band of some two hundred well-armed mounted robbers made a sudden raid upon the Empress Dowager's favourite Palace at Eho Park, took the guards left there by surprise and carried off a quantity of plunder before anything could be done to stop them. The robbers, it is reported retreated afterwards towards the Southern Hunting Park. Viceroy Yuan and General Ma Yu-k'un have sent troops to go after the bandits .- N. C. D. News.

THE recent assault on the Austrian Emperor is A BRITISH Consular report states that to part- thus reported to a San Francisco exchange by wire dated 12th ult.:-While Emperor Francis Joseph was out driving here to-day a pedesliberally. Thousands of Chinese have in the trian, holding a stick in a threatening manner, rushed at the Emperor's carriage. The coachman lashed the assailant and whipped up the Reich, who is propounced insane, was then incarcerated, but has since been released.

> THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer The mide in the ropics SAN MIGUEL.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

OPENED THIS MORNING. The July Criminal Sessions commenced at the Supreme Court this morning before the Chief, Justice, Sir W. M. Goodman. Nine cases are down for hearing the charges including manslaughter, accepting a bribe, robbery and wounding, uttering a forged receipt, larceny and receiving stolen goods.

AN AUDACIOUS LIAR. The first case called on was one in which Ng Shek, a shop keeper, was charged with receiving stolen goods. The police found in his possession two revolvers, a coat, pair of trousers, a cartridge, three rolls of red cloth, a box of wax matches, leather pouch, and a roll of pink cloth, which Tsun Tso Tuk, a retired market gardener, just returned from Australia, identified as his property. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was swom: Meisrs. E. M. H zeland (foreman), F. P. de V. Soares, B. K. Mehta, C. Warren, R. M. Ezekiel, F. R. Spence, and E. H. Summers.

The Attorney General (Hon. Sir H. S. Berkeley), instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and in opening the case, said that prisoner appeared to be a man who had been away for some time in Borneo, and lately returned to the Colony, while the complainant: was a refired market gardener, who came back ! some time ago from Australia with a good lot of money and settled in the New Territory. On the 30th March last while in his house the complainant was attacked by several masked men, who knocked him senseless and then proceeded to loot the premises. When he' recovered he found the various articles, mentioned in the indictment missing, and the following day, from information received, the police went to the prisoner's house and recovered some of the stolen property, while on prisoner a box of wax matches was found. All the articles were subsequently identified as belonging to complainant.

Several witnesses for the prosecution and the defence were called, and a very conflicting story unfolded, the most important witness for the Crown being a locksmith, who swore to having fitted a new spring to one of the revolvers which he identified as being brought to his shop by the complainant. The prisoner, who claimed that all the articles in question were his property, was positive that the revolver in question was his, and stated that he had had a quarrel with the locksmith who, he alleged, had never had the weapon to repair.

The jury was unanimous in returning a verdict of guilty, and his Lordship sentenced the prisoner to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

DISCHARGED.

Two natives indicted for manslaughter were.

d scharged by proclamation, the Attorney General intimating that he did not intend to offer. evidence against them. ! AN ABJENT JUROR. Mr. A. Horsell was called upon to serve as a

juror in the first case, but not being present in Court his Lordship directed that he was to attend the Court on Monday and give an explanation for his absence.

The Court adjourned till Monday morning. THE CANTON LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Canton Land Company, Limited, was held at the offices of the company, 14, Des Vœux Road, at 11 a.m. to day. There were present :- Hon. R. Shewan (chairman), Messre, A. G. Gordon, A. Babington, Fung Wa Chun and N. H. Rutherford (secretary).

The notice convening the meeting baving

been read. The Chairman said: - Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for some days will now, with your permission, be taken as read. - The total rent earned during the year was \$1,609.57 as against \$4,315.70 for the previous year; but of this \$2,268.80 has not been collected owing to the action of the Kaifong in seizing our wharf and dispossessing the tenant. This matter has been placed in the hands of the British Consul and a claim will be made in due course for the loss we shall have suffered. The question of the registration of our title deeds and of the reclamation is still pending, but thanks to the energy of the Consul-General, Mr. Scott, there seems now some hope of a final settlement of these matters being come to with the Chinese authorities before very long. In the meantime we can but rest

could not be in better hands than those of Mr. . The Chairman then proposed that the report? and accounts as presented be adopted and

Mr. Gordon seconded and the motion was: CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. G. Gordon proposed, and Mr. Babing. ton seconded, the re-election of Messrs. Chau Tung Shang, Poon Man Hing. Fung Wa Chun, and R. Shewan as Consulting Committee.

Mr. Babington proposed, and Mr. Gordone seconded, that Mr. W. Hutton Potts be reelected auditor.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE PLAGUE.

Three cases of plague were reported chiring the twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day. They were Chinese, and one ended fatally. The total is now 1.350.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE. Australian (Tsinan) to-morrow. Indian (Catherine Apcar) 20th inst. German (Hamburg) 21st inst. German (Sachsen) 23rd inst. American (Gaelle) 23rd inst. Canadian (Athenian) 23rd inst. Indian (Namsang) 27th inst. Canadian (Empress of China) 27th inst.
American (Hongkong Maru) 4th prox.

The C. & M. Co. & S. S. Zafiro left Manila to-d y, and is due here on Tuesday. The E. & A: s.s. Empire from Sydney, &c.,. left. Thu salay Island on 16th inst. for Manila, and is due here on or about 26th inst.

I'HE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

Telentan, Monohomo SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED

NEW SERIES No. 4296.

日四十月五閏年九十二精光

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903.

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SINGLE COPY, to CENTS.

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to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution. SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY-\$30 per annum. WEEKLY-\$13 per annum. The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sont by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twentyfive Cents.

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International Exchange Commission. Subordinate Officials and Exchange Compensation. Western Knowledge for Chinese.

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The Singapore Opium Farm.

Meetings:-The China Light and Power Co., Ltd. Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd. Sani ary Board. Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

Legal Intelligence:-Junk Owner Sues C. & M. S.S. Co.'s Rubi. Miscellaneous, Articles and Reports:-The Plague.

A Forgery Case. The Bribery Charge against Johannsen. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpora-

The Volunteer Concert. A Post Office Case. Purse Snatcher Sentenced. William Powell, Ld. Raub Gold Mining Co. Hemp, Sugar, Rice. Kerosene. Freight. Fire at Macao. Reported end of the Yunnan Rebellion. The Kwangsi Rebellion The New Amoy Dock Co., Ltd. The New Treaty Ports. S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld. Naval Promotions. Methods of Reform in China, and their Net Results. Chinese Decorations for Foreigners. War Preparations in Port Arthur. Change of Officers in the T. K. K. Accident to S.S. Rohilla Maru.

Philippine Products. Philippine New Coinage. Fortifications for Philippines. Fighting the Plague. The Japanese Invasion of Korea. India's Yarn Tmde. Bridging the Hongkong Harbour. The Census of the Bombay Presidency. Boycotting Chinese: China and Importation of Arms. Reminiscences and Anecdotes. • Great Britain in China. International Exchange Commission. The Eastern Mails. The Flour Trade. Impressions of Mongolia. United States Currency Commission. The Shortest Route.

Death of Miss Janet Waldorf. American Cotton Manufacturers. The Pope Illness. The Nile of 1953. Local and General.

JUAN MENCARINI, I.M. Customs of a son, On the 28th June, at Foochow, the wife o G. SIEMSSEN, Il.G.M.'s Consul, of a daughter. On the 2nd July, at Tangshan, the wife of JOHN JACKSON, of the C. E. & M. Co., Chin-

BIRTHS.

Luzon, on 29th May off Socotra, the wife of

On board the Spanish mail steamer Isla de

wangtao, of a son. On the 12th July, at No. 9, Pedder's Hill, the wife of I. KUHN, of a son. On the 15th July, at No. 30, Haskell Road, Shanghai, the wife of C. J. WHITE, of a

MARRIAGES On the 7th July, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Revd. E. G. Evans, M.A. NATHANIEL STUBBS, sixth son of Samuel, and Rose Jennette Stubbs, of Singapore to Rose MARY, eldest daughter of Captain Fripp and

the late Rose Constance Fripp, of Singapore. On the 8th July at St. John's Church, Hankow, THOMAS ALFXANDER STEWART CAME-RON, son of J. B. Cameron, to MARY, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Ed. Williams, of Tientsin, N. C.

At the Peak Hospital, on the 9th July, C. F. E. Manicus, of Amoy. Age 43 years. On the 10th July, at 38, Range Road, Shanghai, MARY MARTIN, the beloved wife of TIMOTHY RICHARD, aged 59 years.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

(13th July.) Some months back Great Britain virtually refused to entertain a proposition made by the United States that the leading commercial nations should take under consideration the propriety and possibility of assisting the silver-using countries to put their monetary affairs on a more satisfactory basis, declaring in effect that the matter was one to be settled by the countries concerned in their own way. Following the visit of the American of May last, it will be of interest to learn course, are to be ranked among the govern- funds endowed by Americans and is incor- mostly to be found among the coolie and Persia.—Globe,

that Sir James Mackay, Sir Ewen Cameron, 1 ing officials who invariably control the purse Messrs. Robert Chalmers, W. Blain, and strings of the Colony with an unscemly George W. Johnson have been appointed as parsimony when the "little fry" are con-England's members of what is termed the In- Learned. The curious position is that, as ternational Exchange Commission. The first | taxpayers, the subordinate officials contriof these gentlemen, Sir James MacKay, is well- bute their quota to the enhancement of the known as the negotiator of the British-China | salaries of their brother officials to this in- | the plan, which has apparently been formula-Commercial Treaty, while Sir Ewen Cameron, ordinate degree. The sum and substance ted, for the enlargement of the scope of the as the London manager of the Hongkong of the decision from the Secretary of State to and Shanghai Banking Corporation, needs the petitioners represented, as it might have no introduction to the commercial com- been expected from the want of local official munity of Hongkong, he being closely sympathy manifested towards it, the exact connected with the interest of the Colony | view conveyed in the despatch transmitthat is bound up in the leading finan- ling the memorials. The decision excial institution in the East. Mr. Chal- pressed the Secretary of State's stereomers is principal clerk at the Treasury, typed "regret" at being unable to grant and the two other members are known any general increase of salaries or any to us in their connection with the recent relief by way of exchange compensation, Commission that dealt with the Straits Set- on the ground that sufficient reason has not tlements currency difficulties. The com- been shown for such on the part of the position of the Commission is one against petitioners. What greater ignorance of the school and teach in some of the lower departwhich no exception need reasonably be taken, prevailing conditions of the Colony seeing that it consists of the advocates for can be imagined than this intentional both reform and the present status qua. blinking of the hardships which fall The Commission, which is said to be in large to the lot of most wage-earners in part due to the desire of China to find a way | Hongkong, by reason of the excessive out of the difficulties created for her by the cost of living here complained of by all insistence of certain of the Powers that classes alike? It is hard to imagine the tory work will be required, this number the payment of the war indemnity, be consistency of the reasoning which dictates on a gold basis, will deliberate a fort- in one case the enhancement of remuneranight in London with the American and tion by means of double exchange compen- and two physicians to make up a faculty of other delegates and then proceed to sation while in another no grant of com-Paris. The San Francisco Chronicle, from pensation at all. We have shown but a few of increase in the staff does not stop here; which we cull our information, says it is days ago, from the financial statements stated that one of its important duties will furnished by Government, that some four be to discuss the possibility of harmonizing | hundred thousand dollars was disbursed by one professor of economics, one profesthe policy of the Straits Settlements with the Treasury during last year for the double, sor of pedagogy, one professor of chemistry, that of the local currency of the United States in the Philippines and that of Mexico-The result of the conference will be looked for with considerable interest. It has been predicted by extreme gold monometallists that the attempt to regulate exchanges will prove abortive, and they point to the alleged breakdown of the Latin Union, which aimed at a similar result, to support their views-But, according to our San Francisco contemporay, they overlook the fact that the withdrawal of the support of several nations practically on a bimetallic basis was responsible for the failure of the Union and not any inherent defect in the plan; and they also ignore the essential difference between the proposed method of regulation by limitation of output and the free coinage arrangement which prevailed when France, Belgium and Italy were in agreement. It may be said also that many bimetallists are doubtful about the success of any experiment which may be made which does not provide for the free coinage of the two metals on a fixed ratio. They claim that the break-up of the Latin Union was due to the abandonment of free coinage by the United States, and they feel assured that any attempt to maintain a ratio without the privilege of free coinage will merely result in providing an expensive currency which might as well be of paper, if it is to be made redeemable in gold, as of the more costly counters of silver, whose true value will fluctuate with the fluctuations of the price of silver. Under the circumstances when the doctors on both sides say that the medicine will not cure, the result of the con ference will be looked for with curiosity.

SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS AND EXCHANGE COMPENSATION.

considered as one of disappointments to the Colony generally. The reply from the Secretary of State to the Naval Dockyard Removal petition aroused considerable feeling of surprise and in certain quarters almost indignation. To yet another section of the community an unpleasant piece of information was reserved to be communicated to them towards the week's end. The reception accorded their memorials to the Right Honourable Mr. Joseph Chamberlain .for some measure of relief they sought to obtain by reason of the silver exchange guestion, which no impartial judge will deny affects to a considerable degree all wage-earners in the Colony, was a denial which is not conclusive in the argument therefor. The petitions from the subordinate officers of the Civil Service have been published in the columns of the Telegraph, and the comments which they elicited from this journal were those of an unbiassed mind. We wished to see justice done to the lower branches of the Government service, and we did not hesitate to express, and now to reiterate, our opinion that no one branch of the Service should have been excluded from participation in the liberal Exchange Compensa-

exchange grants. On the basis of the average monthly rate of sterling ruling. officers granted the privilege have been and continue to receive salaries nearly ninety per cent of their respective salaries provided in history, one professor of philosophy, and the Estimates. "Monstrous" hardly qualifies the prerogative which is enjoyed by the one class to the disqualification of the other. We have quoted in a previous article the opinions of Mr. Huttenbach of the Straits Settlements on the effect the depreciation of the dollar has on the wage-earning class in silver-using countries. That effect cannot work otherwise than to reduce the social and physical standards of the individual members of that class unless the wherewithal to maintain the standard of efficiency is obtained. struction for the Chinese out here that is at Mr. Huttenbach is no mere theorist; but speaks as an authority on the subject, views and his deductions being based on practical experience and a perfect knowledge of the condition of the country of which he speaks. To cite a still greater authority in relation to this Colony, we need only allude to Sir Thomas Jackson. In his evidence before the Straits Currency Commission, in answer to the . Chairman's question: "You recognise that the fall in silver, the fall in the value of silver as compared to gold, has been a very serious matter?" Sir Thomas replied: "I do, and I feel it, that is much more." Asked whether he thought that prices and wages do not get adjusted to the new rate of exchange in time, his reply was: "No, not quite; to a certain extent they have, but not quite." Contrast the unprejudiced opinion of so eminent an authority with that of the higher officers of the Government, to whom we are prepared to grant the higher gift of intuition than a pretended show of ignorance which led to their advice to Downing Street. Truly, none are so blind In several respects last week might be

> WESTERN KNOWLEDGE FOR CHINESE.

as those who do not wish to see!" -

(16th July,)

Comparatively speaking, but little is known | \$461,000 per month, while the Towkay of the facilities which are afforded the Chinese of the better class for acquiring per month which was the lowest put in. Western knowledge in one of the best On the 31st proximo the Hongkong conequipped institutions, as regards its projected personnel, in China that is within our know- the spirit farm, the licensing of dealers ledge. The Christian College in China, for in which is regulated by statutory powers such is the name of the institution to which vested in the Government, will also be of Hongkong, at Macao. Its headquarters a revenue to the Colony of \$750,000 anwere at first in Canton, and when the | nually, and if the price to be paid for the new Boxer trouble broke out in 1900 it was privilege will bear anything like the ratio Wisner, as president, that a more convenient | have an increase in the new Budget by in the neighbouring Portuguese colony. per annum for the next three years at College has been conducted with increasing | amount should not be paid for the exclusive term. A thorough course of elementary increased and annually increasing Chinese education in the language and science population creates a larger demand for the of the West has hitherto been aimed drug, and the supply should increase in a tion Scheme granted by the Legislative at; but by a recent programme, which like proportion. While capable of paying a Council. That scheme, be it noted, has we have seen, the College bids fair to be larger price for the farm, there seems to be been placed on a footing of a double grant come one of the most important institutions at the same time no necessity to put for those of the "charmed circle" who, of of its kind in China. It was started with up the retail price to consumers, who are there is none more promising than that of

as regards the number and kind of men that will be required within the next few years, convey a pretty accurate idea of institution's work. During the current year the needs, are: a principal and one other man for the preparatory department. The work of this department corresponds with the usual preparatory work at home, with the exception of the European classical and modern languages. One man to supply for two or three years in the preparatory depart- | terday we learn that it was privately reported ment, and then teach in connection with this time last month from Tacoma that the the Fitting Class, which is meant to fit pupils for entering the preparatory department. One physician, to act as physician to the Company, taking over its fourteen steamers ments until the medical department is started, which it is hoped will not be later than 1907. During 1904, the call is for one superintendent and one other person to take charge of the Fitting Class above mentioned. For the following year two more men for preparato be augmented by one more man in 1906 with the addition of one professor of physics four for the medical department. The limit for during 1907 it is contemplated to in- miles is under the direct management and and two men for preparatory or supply work. During the fifth year, i.e., in 1908 the additional members will include one professor of mechanical engineering, one professor of allied subjects, one assistant in pedagogy, and one man for preparatory or supply work. In addition to these the development of the scheme may call at any time for professors of biology and geology, five more men for preparatory work, a dentist, a pharmacist, and a business manager. It will thus be seen that the magnificent programme presented by the Christian College in China, when completed within the next few years, will not lack in efficiency in any department of inpresent placed within reach of those desirous of secondary education in Europe or America. Dr. Wisner is at present assisted the faculty by Dr. A. H. Woods, Mr. Clancey M. Lewis, B.S., and Mr. Olin D. Wannamaker, M.A.

THE SINGAPORE OPIUM FARM.

(17th July.)

Telegraphic information was received in the Colony two days ago that the new opium and spirit farms have been granted by the Straits Settlements Government to the present farmer for \$475,000 a month against the present rental of \$263,000. The yearly increase derived by the new revenue is, therefore, \$2,544,000 at the rate of \$212,000 a month. The value of these farms alone in the Straits Settlements exceeds the total revenue for Hongkong, not excepting land sales, by nearly one million dollars a year. The principal unsuccessful bidders, we learn from the Straits Times, were the Seet Tiang Lim kongsi, who offered \$460,000 per month for the first year, \$480,000 per month for the second, and \$500,000 a month for the third -giving an average of \$480,000 a month, or apparently \$10,000 a month more than the successful bidder. When compound interest is considered, however, the two bids stand about level. A Penang syndicate offered Loke Yew made an offer of \$335,000 cession, which does not, however, include we allude, is established within easy reach allotted. The present monopoly brings in twenty-four hours ended at noon to-day. They habitat might, with advantage, be established approximately three-quarter million dollars Since then the educational work of the least. There is no reason why a much larger success, and the enrolment of Chinese privilege of dealing in opium in retail in the pupils progresses apace with each new Colony and the New Territories. The

porated by an Act of the United States ! labouring class by whom any extra charge ! Congress. As nearly as can be deter- on the commodity will be felt as a tax on mined at present the needs of the College, an item of luxury—or vice, as some prefer to call it which they would be loth to forego.

THE C. P. R. CO.

We have received from Mr. D. E. Brown general agent of the Canadian Pacific Rail way Company, a circular announcing the acquisition by the Company of the fleet comprising fourteen steamships of the Liverpool, Bristol and London services from Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Company. From San Francisco exchanges to hand yes-Canadian Pacific Railway had quietly absorbed the Canadian Pacific Navigation plying between Victoria, Skagway and other points. The transfer is very important to Northwestern transportation interests, since it gives the Canadian Pacific an opportunity to make through rates from Eastern cities to Alaska and British Yukon towns. Regarding the service from our starting point in the Farther East this big deal makes it possible. for passengers booking viâ C. P. R. Lines to travel between China, Japan and England entirely by the Company's steamships and railway, under the unique conditions that the service for the entire distance of 12,010 crease it by one professor of mathematics, supervision of a single company. A special dispatch to the S.F. Call states that "the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company has always been allied with the railway, and some of its stockholders were shareholders in the railway, thus insuring harmonious operation However, the railroad has not been in a position to make arbitrary rates without absorbing the water tariff and at times this would not be profitable. No change has been made in the Alaska tariff, but transportation men believe that, when any large amount of business is open to competition the Canadian road will be a formidable rival. The Canadian Pacific is working in utmost moved its headquarters last fall from Scattle to Vancouver. A fine line of steamers is now owned by the Canadian Pacific, comprising its trans-Pacific, trans-Atlantic and British Columbia coast services, British Columbia lake service and Alaska service."

ELEGRAMS " HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"

SERVICE. (From Our Correspondent.)

European Jumps Overboard

AT CANTON.

CANTON, 13th July, 3.50 p.m.

Mr. Duncan (?) mate, recently in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., at Shanghai, jumped overboard from the Hongkong, Canton and Macao S.S. Powan while lying in the tidepole at Whampon and was

Opium for China.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Bombay, 16th July. The P. & O. Steam Navigation Company's steamer left Bombay yesterday afternoon with about 1,000

chests of Malwa opium. The prices are:— Malwa New.....Rs. 1,240

Old, 1,310. Oldest ... -, 1,440

THE PLAGUE.

Three fatal cases of plague, making 1,347 since January 1st, were notified during the were Chinese.

CHINA ten is already exported from Odessa to Persia via Baku, to the extent of 400,000 lbs. found by the faculty, with the Rev. Dr. O. F. derived by the Straits monopoly we should annually, but it is anticipated that the quantity will very largely increase as soon as the new Russian steamers ply regularly with the Persian Gulf. The business is highly profitable to the merchants engaged in it, the tea being mostly of the poorest quality, while the exporters get the benefit of substantial bounties and heavily subsidised transport. But Indian tea is so superior that it would be sure to monopolise the Persian market if it found free and direct entrance overland from the country of its production. To prevent that, the Shah, under Singapore remained so low, only from \$18 to Russian influence, seeks to bar it out by heavy | \$20 per picul, that combined with shoriness of LCustoms dues; while the quarantine regulations are so vexatiously used against incoming caravans that the cost of transport from Quetta is seriously augmented. Owing to the increased production of tea in British Asia it has become essential for the financial prosperity of the industry to open fresh-external markets, and

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER *COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders in the Chica Eight and Power. Company, Limited, was held at the Company's offices, 14, Des Vœux Road, Central, at 11 a.m. on Monday, for the purpose of confirming a number of resolutions passed at a meeting held on 17th ult. There were present:—Hon. R. Shewan (chairman). Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.C., Messrs. J. H. Lewis, D. E. Brown, C. A. Tomes, A. Bibington, A. G. Gordon, A. Reid, Fung Wa Chun, and Radenderson (secretary). The Secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting and the hotice convening the ex-

traordinary general nicoting. The Chairman proposed that the following resolution be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution: That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$300,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$20 each) to \$150,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from \$20 to \$10 per share.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater seconded.

The Chairman proposed :- "That after such reduction the capital of the Company be increased from \$150,000 (divided into 15,000) shares of \$10 each) to \$300,000 (divided into 30,000 shares of \$10 each) by the creation of 15,000 new shares of \$10 each to be offered and faccepted to be allutted to the present shareholders of the Company in the ratio and proportion of one new share for every old share in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof."

Mr. D. E. Brown seconded.

Carried The Chairman proposed :- "That in consideration of the guarantee and undertaking now given by Messis. Shewan, Tomes & Co. (the General Managers of the Company) and testified by their signature hereto (and to be further testified by the execution by the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. of a separate instrument of guarantee to be executed contemporaneously with the Debenture Trust Deed or Mortgage hereinafter referred to and to be held by the Trustees, thereof to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned) that the dividend for the years 1903. 1904 and 1905 in respect of the new shares referred to in the second of the preceding resolutions shall not fall below the rate of 6 per centum per annum in each and every one of the said three years the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. as such General Managers as aforesaid be and they hereby are authorised to issue Debentures to the amount of not more than \$200,000 on the property of the Company to be secured by a duly executed Mortgage thereof by the Company to such persons as Trustees for and on behalf of the Debenture holders as the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. may by writing under their hand appoint. The said Debentures to be issued in the shape of Bonds for \$1,000 or harmony with the White Pass Railway, which | \$100 each at the Debenture holders' option respectively but so that the aggregate amount in value of such Debentures taken together shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000. The Bonds for and in respect of the said Debentures may be issued at a discount not exceeding 21 per cent, on the face value thereof but so that the holders respectively of such Debentures shall not be entitled to be repaid more than the face value thereof. The said Debentures to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum to be computed from the date of actual issue to the respective holders thereof and to be repayable within 5 years from and after the date of such actual issue in manner following that is to say No portion of the amount paid in respect of any of such Debentures shall be repayable during the first three years following the date of the actual issue thereof but upon the expiration of such period of three years there shall be repaid in respect of each Debenture to each and every holder thereof (a) "One quarter of the amount paid in re-

spect thereof within six calender months following the expiration of the said period

of three years;" (b) "One quarter of the amount paid in re-

spect thereof within twelve calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years;" "One quarter of the amount paid in re-

spect thereof within eighteen calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years;"

(d) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within twenty-four calendar. months following the expiration of the said period of three years."

Mr. J. H. Lewis seconded. The Chairman:-That is all the business.

TEBRAU PLANTING CO., ETD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The seventh general meeting of shareholders in the above company was held in the company's offices at noon on Tuesday. There were present Messrs. Hart Buck (chairman), H. Humphreys, G. Murray Bain, A. H. Mancell, A. P. Nobbs, J. S. Hagen, J. M. Wong, Lau Chu Pak and J. L. Cotter (secretary). The general managers reported as follows:-

To the Shareholders of The Tebrau Planting Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,-We beg to lay b, fore you our balance sheet for the year ending 30th April last. We also annex the report of our estate manager, Mr. Larken.. The accounts have been audited in Singapore by Mr. Evatt; and in Hongkong by Mr. W. Hutton Potts. > John D. Humphreys & Son,

General Managers. Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. JOHORE, Singapore, 24th May, 1903.

Messrs. JOHN D. HUMPHREYS AND SON, Hongkong. General Managers, Tebrau Planting Com-

pany, Limited. Dear Sirs. -- I beg to report as follows on the Mount Austin Plantation during the twelve months ending 29th April, 1903. Coffee.—My hopes of a rise in price were

completely disappointed and in spite of the fall in value of silver, the dollar price of coffee in crop, it was evidently no use to attempt to carry, on the coffee portion of the plantation, for we were not getting enough to pay the coolies' wages, and had to continue drawing on our capital, although the coffee had arrived at maturity. In spite of the low price we could still have covered working expenses if we had had a reasonably fair amount of crop, but unfortunately the whole plantation became

devoured with leaf disease and it was evidently hopeless to go on. This was especially disappointing, because in order to avoid, as hoped, any risk of leaf disease. I bought the seeds for the plantation at over \$100 per picu' from a splendid plantation in Sumatra rather than use seed grown locally. The coffee plantation is now therefore virtually abandoned except in so far that some of our old coolies have agreed to carry on certain portions at their own risk and to pay the company one-fifth of the produce as rent.

Rubber.—As regards the rubber plantation, am glad to be able to write very cheerfully, and I think there is every prospect of the 50 acres of rubber at Mount Austin making the planting venture a success after all, in spite of our disappointment about the gambier and coffee.

Although the oldest portion of the Para Rubbers was only planted five years ago, viz., in April, 1898, the growth of the trees has been so rapid that many of the larger ones measure. from 25 to 10 inches in circumference at three! feet from the ground and I decided to begin tapping them. The result has been very gratifying as the trees tapped yield about a quarter of a pound of good rubber each; and I could get more out of them easily but I have thought it best to be content with that for the present rather than run any risk of injuring the trees. Of course there are only a few hundred trees as yet that are big enough to tap, but the number is rapidly increasing and the fact that at such an early age they give such an appreciable amount as a quarter of a pound is most reassuring. I am curing the rubber as carefully as possible and shall make small shipment to London in another month or two, when I hope that, in spite of the rubber coming from young trees, it will fetch a high price.

As regards the plantation itself it will be gratifying to the shareholders to know that a high authority in the planting world, who paid me a visit lately, was greatly pleased at its appearance and told me it was one of the finest Para Rubber Plantations, for its age and extent, he had seen either in the Straits or Cevlon -I remain, Dear Sirs, Your Obedient Servant, M. LARKEN.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1903. Liabilities.

Capital Account :-17,825 fully paid up shares @ \$5.00 ea..... \$89,125.00 1,045 fully paid up shares @ \$5.00 ca..... 5,275.00

Suspense Account :--Calls paid on 1,610 shares forfeited. Morigage of Estate to F. C. Marshall Accounts Payable..... 00.008,1

\$112,725.00

· ·	
•	
Assets.	•
Property Account :-	
Purchase Price of old Co.'s property	\$50,000,00
Mount Austin Coffee Plantation	47,083.23
Rubber Plantation	6,897 51
Ruildings	0,097.51
Buildings	1,989.9 r
Tools	281,28
Cash in Hongkong and	
Shanghai Bank \$465.89	
,, in hand 20.65	
" with Estate Manager 180.03	•
" " General Managers 3,336.27	`
ii ii General atamagets 3,330,27	
Droft Co I accorde Dulance at Action	4,002.84

Profit & Loss a/c.—Balance at debit 2,470.23 \$112,725.00

WORKING ACC PUNT, COFFEE PLANTATION. May 1st, 1902 To Balance brought forward\$44.353.64 April 30th, 1903. To Wages ... ____ 3,510.43 " Cartage and Charges " Proportion of Estate Manager's salary for one year 1,800.00 By Proceeds of Coffee Sold " Balance carried forward ... 47,083.23

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. May 1st, 1902. To Amount brought forward ... \$1,037.51 April 30th, 1903, Hongkong Office Charges Auditor's fee

April 30th, 1903. By Balance\$2,470.23

> JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

I have compared the above statement with the books at the Head Office and accounts from Singapore and certify the same to be correct.

W. HUTTON POTTS,

Auditor. Hongkong, 1st July, 1903 The Chairman said :- Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some time. I will, therefore, follow the usual custom and take them as read. As the report of our manager, Mr. Larken, is also attached it is not necessary for me to say very much to you. As far as our prospects are concerned it appears that our only hope is our Para Rubber Plantation, and this certainly looks most promising. The samples of rubber you see on the table are from the first appings of our trees, and are pronounced by experts to be of excellent quality, and if everything goes well and prices keep up it appears to be only a question of quantity as to whether our plant ation is to be a financial success or not. Before moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, I shall be pleased to give any shareholder any further information he may desire.

There being no questions the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and statement of accounts.

Mr. Murray Bain-I beg to second that proposition. As an old shareholder in this company, it appears to me that there is now some hope of our getting some return for our money. Mr. Larken has laboured long and faithfully but we have been all very unfortunate. There now seems to be a hope and I certainly trust it will be realised.

Carried.

. The auditors were relelected, and the meeting terminated.

The following return of the export of silver to China from London has just been published. £649,400 ... 1896 £740,285 3,593 ... 1897 93,266 ... 1898 764,750 318,121 ,.. 1899 5,874 ,... 1900 3,947 ... 1901 842,857 1,985 ... 1902 147,880 ... 1903 1893 2,390,769 ... Same date last 1,728,771 ... year

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday in the Board Room. Present: -The President tion. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.O.), Hon. W. Chatham, (D.P.W.), Mr. C. Mcl. Messer, (Acting Registrar General) Capt. Lyons, (Acting C. S. P.), Mr. H. E Pollock, K.C., Col. Webb, R.A.M.C., Ahmet Rumjahn, Mr. E A. Hewett, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Dr. Pearse, Acting M.O.H., Dr. Barnett, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Secretary.

The prinutes of the previous meeting were PRINTING OF PAPERS.

A letter was read; as follows, from the Government relative to the printing of Mr. Pollock's questions and the Acting Medical Officer o

Health's reply thereto:-Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, and July, 1903.

Sir,-In reply to your letter of the 9th instant I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Board that inasmuch as the questions by Mr. Pollock were put and answered at the public meeting of the Board and fully reported in the Public Press, Government sees no necessity to incur the expense of printing, as suggested, the questions and answers.- I have, &c. (Sd.) F. H. MAY,

The Secretary,

Sanitary Board. In a minute, of 10th inst, Mr. Pollock wrote; -"The Secretary's letter of the 9th Jun should be attached to these papers or a copy of

Colonial Secretary.

Subjoined is the letter:-Sanitary Board Office,

9th June, 1903. Sir,—1 have the honour by direction of the Board to report that the attached motion moved. by Mr. Pollock was adopted by the Board at the meeting held on the 4th inst., and to request authority to have the motion and the acting Medical Officer of Health's reply theretoprinted for circulation. - I have, &c., (Sd.) G. A. Woodcock,

Secretary. The Hon. F. H. MAY, C.M.G.,

Colonial Secretary,

The following minutes were appended. By the Colonial Secretary, dated 10th June :-"This was fully reported in the Press. What is the necessity, for incurring the expense of now printing ?"

By the President, Sanitary Board :- "I do not See any need to have this printed as it was fully reported in the papers. Somehow these papers have only just been submitted to me; they were mislaid during the Secretary's illness.-27.6.03." Laid on the table.

> PUBLIC HEALTH AND BUILDINGS ORDINANCE

Mr. Pollock, had given notice to move:--That this Board suggests for the consideration of the Government that it is desirable to amend paragraph 51 of section 6 of Ordinance 1 of 1903 by substituting the words "pantry, passage or landing" for the words " or pantry."

That this Board suggests for the consideration. of the Government that, with a view to afford greater facilities to persons who are turned out of their houses temporarily in consequence of plague, it is desirable that, in any further plague epidemic, observation blocks he rented in each of the following Health Districts, namely,

Nos, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 He said that since giving notice of the first proposition he understood that a question involving the construction of the particular paragraph of the Ordinance was likely to be shortly raised before the Police Magistrate, and, therefore, he thought it would be hardly advisable that they should discuss the matter, although it was obvious to those who had studied the subject that both Sections 15 432.34 and 1:4 of the Public Health and Buildings. Ordinance, and also the definition of the words 'room' and 'external air' would shortly have to become the subject of very serious consideration. He thought that after the decision of the Police Magistrate had been given upon the cubicle question it would be very desirable that a sub-committee of the whole Board be appointed to go fully into the sections of the ordinance and also into the definition of those two words. With regard to the second proposition he drew attention to a misprint, pointing out that the word 'further should be read 'future.' It was of no use, he thought, having observation blocks unless they wereadjacent to the premises from which people were turned out in consequence of plague. Apart from the one in the Central district he was of opinion that those East and West were too far out to serve the pu pose for which they were intended. Mr. Rumjahn seconded.

Mr. Hewett agreed with Mr. Pollock remarking that any step, taken should be acted upon.

before the plague season next year. The motion was carried.

TO EXPEDITE BUSINESS. The President:—In order to expedite the business of the Board, I beg to move with reference to the question of granting licences that under section 14, sub-section 1, of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, the Board make the following Standing Orders:—(1) That applications for exemption from provision of open spaces required by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, may be forwarded for the consent of the Governor in Council without a resolution to that effect in each case after the circulation of the papers to the members of the Board provided that there are no adverse minutes on the circulating paper under which the application has been circulated; and (2) with reference to applications for licences issued under schedule B of the Public Health and and Buildings Ordinance that they may be issued with resolution to that effect in each case after the circulation of the papers to members of the Board provided also that there are no adverse minutes. The second proposal refers more especially to bake-house and laundry licences. It has been the custom of the Board previously to act in this way by making Standing Orders to this effect; and the reason I bring the matter up now is that the old resolution was made under the old Ordinance, and a similar resolution has not been made under the new Ordinance. Numbers of these licences are presented to the members of the Board for their consideration and applications are often received only two or three days after a meeting of the Board has been held, and if the application is held over till the next meeting the delay is very considerable and affects the licensee. I think

it would be more expeditious if we agree to these Standing Orders. Mr. Hewett: -With regard to your proposal it has come, as far as I am concerned, rather as a surprise to the Board. It appears to me the questions involved are very important and per annum against 26.9 for the corresponding I do not think it is altogether wise-I speak subject to correction-for the Board to relegate too readily their authority to committees or sub-committees. Under the Ordinance these powers have been relegated to the Sanitary Board, and we should uphold them. For I human habitation, was laid on the table. Mr. may myself say with regard to making adverse Pollock minuted:-" It is satisfactory to shad or otherwise comments on these applications. when they come round to me I am busy as a rendered the premises unfit for human habitarule, and I read them as fast as I can and in | tion have been remedied? most cases initial them nerely to show that I have seen them; but that does not mean because I initial a paper that I passed the landlords of closed houses had been comapplication without any comment. I always pensated. The President replied in the look at it that these questions will be more or i negative,

less discussed at our fortnightly meetings. If I thought that these questions would not be dealt with at those meetings it would involve a very considerable or careful study of papers at the moment. I think that probably what I have said is the view taken by most of the unofficial members of the Board. When I think we should be very slowero adopt such a proposal particularly without having discussion and, nossibly, further time for consider tion.

The President pointed out that his motion had not been seconded, and therefore Mr. Hewett's remarks were out of order. Mr. Hewett said that as he had not been

stopped at the beginning he premised that he was in order. The President further remarked that it was

not proposed to relegate this power total committee of the Board. It was simply proposed to make Standing Orders for the conduct of the business of the Bhard between its meetings. Mr. Hewett-To pass over the responsibility which is given to us by the Ordinance to some-

bodvelse. The President said it had always been the custom when there were any minutes on the circulating cover for the whole matter to be brou . ht up, but if there were no minutes it was concluded that members were agreed, and the granting of the licence was recommended to the Governor in Council, who ultimately |

The Vice-President suggested that the subject be allowed to stand over till next meeting in order to give members time to consider it. There were undoubtedly a great many matters which it appeared unnecessary almost to delay in dealing with until the Board meeting; the mere renewal of licences, for instance, was a matter which could very readily be relegated

in the way proposed by the President. let the matter stand over till net meeting. But this, he pointed out, was not a new procedure. It had been the custom formerly, and that was the reason he brought it up now.

WATER ANALYSES. The reports of the analyses of water drawn from the public supplies, by the Government | HONGKONG GENERAL Analyst, for the month of June, show that the water is of excellent quality. The water was obtained from the Kowloon Service, Tytam, Pokfulam, and Cheung Sha Wan supply. Laid on the table.

FOOD AND DRUGS. The results of the examinations, made by the Government Analyst, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance for the second quarter of the year are as follows: -6 samples of whisky, t of gin, t of brandy, 2 of beer and 2 of milk. None were found adulterated. Laid on the table.

An application for the ground floor of No. 166, Queen's Road Central to be registered as a bakehouse, was refused.

PUBLIC LATRINE. A petition was submitted relative to the proposed site for the erection of a public latrine at Tai Hang village. It reads as follows :--13, King Street,

"Hongkong, 27th June, 1903. To the Sanitary Board

Sirs .- Understanding that a public latrice is to be erected close to our houses in Tai Hang village, we have the honour to r quest that you will be so kind as to reconsider the matter and select another site for that purpose.

The position selected is far too near to our buildings, being right behind Nos 10 to 15 Kiny Street, and we are sure the inevitable emission of offensive smells will aff of the health of the people in the vicinity. Further its existence will have injurious effect on the value of the surrounding houses. We there fore most humbly and earnestly beg that you will select another site along the hillside where a small latrine is existing or somewhere further west of Second Lane. Hoping you will take the matter into your early consideration and grant us our humble request,—We have, &c.,

The Acting Registrar General minuted :--'Under the Ordinance this should have beer sent to the Colonial Secretary. It should be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary." The Director of Public Works minuted :--The Board cannot deal with this. It is too

| Signatures,

ate in any case," The Secretary was instructed to inform petitioners that application should be made to he Colonial Secretary.

PUBLIC LAUNDRY. An application for house No. 25 Austir Road, Kowleon, to be registered as a public laundry, was granted.

OFFENSIV TAADE. An application for the renewal of a fat-boiling licence for No. 472, Queen's Road West, was

KITCHEN REMOVAL | XEMPTION. MraLi-Yau Chuen, owner, made an application for exemption from the removal of a kitchen in the basement of No. 185 Queen's Road Central, on the ground that the house is used as a pawnshop, Mr. Pollock minuted:- "Grant exemption

for so long as house is used as a pawnshop." The application was granted.

LIME-WASHING. The usual fortnightly lime-washing return was laid on the table. For the period ended 7th inst. 2,046 houses were lime-washed. There were 40 prosecutions involving fines to the aggregate of \$355. . PRIVATE LATRINES.

A letter was read from Messrs. Leigh and Orange on behalf of the owner of certain premises in Lower Castle and Seymour Roads with reference to proposed arrangements for providing latrine accommodation to those PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Application was made by Messrs. Leigh and Orange on behalf of the Hongkong Tramway Co. for permission to erect five water-closets and five urinals at the Power Station on I. L. 728, Russell Street. The application is granted subject to arrangements being made for supplying the closets with water other than from the filtered town supply,

Application was made by Messrs. Leigh and Orange, on behalf of the Land Investment Co., I has been found on vessels from Hong! ong. for permission to erect water-closets on M. L. 7 b., 2 c, 2 ab, and 101 North Block, Water will be supplied by a well and pump. The application was granted.

The return for the fortnight ended 13th inst. gives 1,199 rats as having been caught in Victor'n and 475 in Kowloon, of which 26 and 6, undoubtedly feels to be seriously regrettable. respectively, were infected. Laid on the table.

MORTALITY STATISTICS. The death-rate for the whole (olony for the week anded 6th June showed 30.8 per 1.000 week of last year. Laid on the table.

INSANITARY HOUSES A return of houses closed by, order of the Board since the 1st January, 1503, as unfit for that in all the earlier cases, the defects which

COMPENSATION. Mr. Rumjahn wished to know if any of the

be compensated. The houses had been built | clded to reply that the benefits to Hongkong they were closed they complied with the exist- | derived from the passage money, and they were ing laws, and it was no fault of the landlords not of a sufficiently remunerative nature to that such a course was adopted. Some houses allow of any expense being incurred at this had been closed for more than three months, and it would be better if the Government were | sary in order to supply the labour market in recommended to pay compensation to the Singapore it would doubtless be to the advantlandlords for loss of rent.

The President said the houses had been on one of the numerous islands near there where closed because they were found to be unfit for human habitation by reason of the outbreak of cost or delay to carrying steamers. several cases of plague. As soon as the necessary steps had been taken to render them fit for human habitation, they were released.

Mr. Rumjaho-They have been built according to the Health Ordinance of the day. Mr. Fung Wa Chun-And they have closed

on account of plague. Mr. Rumjahn-It doesn't matter. Mr. Hewett asked on what Ordinance Mr. Rumiahn based his contention that compensa-

tion should be granted? Mr. Rumjahn replied that the houses had been closed to mitigate an outbreak of plague, and it was of the fundamental principles of British fairplay and justice that whatever benefited the public should be paid for by the public He thought that section 308 of the Imperial Public Health Ordinance of 1875 gave

compensation for any damages. The President said the law here would have to be altered first, for at present compensation was only granted for damage to articles during in the system of weather signals. the process of disinfection.

Dr. Pe arse made a statement with regard to

these houses. Mr. Rumjahn-It appeared that some of these houses had to be closed for about three on this subject that symbols were more economonths, and if they were unfit for human mical and easier to work than flags, were better The President expressed his willingness to habitation they ought to be resumed. They understood by landsmen and the adoption of were about 130 in all. During the prevalence of plague evacuation of a block of houses was a good measure, but owners of property ought to be compensated for the loss in rental The discussion then dropped.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

At a monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce held in the Chamber Room, City Hall, on Tuesday, 7th July, 1903, at 5.45 p.m. Present:-Mr. E. A. Hewett (Chairman), Mr. D. R. Law (Vice-Chairman), Hon. C. Dickson, Messrs. C. Michleau, N. A. Siebs, R. M. Smith, H. E. Tomkins, R. C. Wilcox, A G. Wood and A. R. Lowe (Secretary); absent Hon. R. Shewan (ex officio).

The minutes of the last monthly meeting held on the 6th ultimo were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBERS OF CHAMBER! The Secretary reported that Messrs. Goddard and Douglas and Barretto & Co. had been elected to membership since the last meeting subject to the usual confirmation by the members at the next annual general meeting.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION. Read letter, dated 25th ultimo, from the Sharghai General Chamber of Commerce asking whether this Chamber would be 1 repared to join with theirs and that of Tientsin. in a Memorial addressed to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking urging that the Chinese Government should have brought their being supplied with a copy of the whole before it the imperative necessity of a remedy being found for the present unsatisfactory state of its currency and the desirability of its making immediate preparations for the introduction of a uniform national coinage preparatory to any scheme which might eventually be brought forward involving the introduction of a gold standard

The draft Memorial drawn by the Shanghai Chamber was discussed and, as its terms practically followed the same lines which this Chamber intimated on the 12th ultimo to the Tientsin Chamber any petition it was thought desirable to present at this early stage of the question should take, the Committee decided to send a reply agreeing to join in the Memorial as draft.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES. A copy of the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the subsidies to Steamship Companies and sailing vessels under Foreign Government and the effect thereby produced on British trade, which had been forwarded by the Secretary for the information of the Chamber, was laid on the table.

OFFICIAL CODE VOCABULARY. The Chairman said that with reference to the telegram sent on the 12th of May last reply had been received informing this Chamber that the British Postmaster General had agreed to bring the Chamber's protest against the proposed compulsory adoption of the vocabulary before the International Telegraph Conference and that it was understood the British Postal Authorities were also opposing its com PROBIBITION OF COOLIE IMMIGRATION IN

SINGAPORE FROM HONGKONG The following letter was read:—

Chamber of Commerce, Singa pore, 12th June, 1903. The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Hong-

Dear Sir, -1 have the honour to enclose for the information of your Chamber copies of the

following correspondence: -Letter from Colonial Secretary, dated the

Reply thereto from the Chamber of Comnerce, dated the 12th inst. in connection with the prohibition of immigration of coolies from o gkong-of which you have doubtless received official notification-in consequence of the number of cases of plague that have recently occurred on board steamers arriving here with coolies from your port.

.2. It will be observed that the Austrian steamer Me'pomene, which arrived here on the 10th instant, reported three deaths from plague during the voyage, and that two cases of plague were found on board upon her arrival. Further that this is the fourth time recently that plague While my Committee feel compelled to

support the Government of this Colony in any reasonable course taken to keep Singapore free from so dire a calamity as would be the introuction of plague among our Community, still from the point of view of intertrade with Hongkong the course is one which this Chamber The object that my Committee has in direct-

ing me to communicate with you on this submeans of an examination of Chinese passengers from Hongkons for Singapore could not be devised and put into practice of so much more stringent a nature as would be likely to reduce to a minimum the chances of plague cases occurring on the voyage or arriving here.

The last thing that Singapore would ever desire is to have quarantine or prohibition ap- | had definitely decided not to introduce an explying here to steamers arriving from Hongkong, and if any action on your side can be | would be necessary to let the matter rest until devised of reducing the risk of this to a minimum, it would not be less agreeable to us | Flav System to receive a fair trial. than we feel it would be to our neighbours and friends of Hongkong.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Sd.) ALEX. GUNN, Secietary,

Mr. Rumjahn submitted that they ought to [A long discussion followed and it was deend. If therefore Chinese coolies were necesage of that Colony to found a segregation camp the coolies could be landed free of any further

SUGAR CONVENTION. Further parliamentary papers forwarded by the Colonial Secretary relating to the ratification of the Brussels Sugar Convention were laid on the table.

STORM WARNINGS. The following correspondence was read:— Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. Sir,-I am directed to acknowledge the recelet of your letter of 21st ultimo intimating that his Excellency the Governor had decided to introduce at the Hongkong Observatory the flag system of weather signals for the information of shipmasters, similar to that in use at Shanghai, and that the present cone system would be continued for the information of the local junk population.

The Committee of the Chamber desire me to convey their thanks to the Government for agreeing to institute this much-needed reform

In view, however, of the recommendation made by this Chamber in the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine the communications received from the shipping community the code from the 37 special distance signals of the Commercial Code made it equally understood by the scafaring community, and that it was pointed out the signals could be increased, if found necessary, by further combinations of the three symbols employed or by 'imilar signals displayed from the yard arm, it seems to the Committee that under the latter suggestion 117 separate signals could be made, or more than those employed in the recently extended code at Shanghii, a copy of which is enclosed In supporting the adoption of a symbol code may be mentioned that great weight was given to the argument brought forth in your letter of 31st July last, and also adhered to in your further letter of 10th September, 1902, that a flag system is not suited to local conditions on the ground that, in the calm weather usually preceding typhoons, such signals would often not be reartily distinguisable, my Committee therefore respectfully suggest that the decision

With regard to the disinclination shewn to alter the present symbol signals because of the local junk population's familiarity with them, I am to point out that this difficulty might easily be overcome by the publication and distribution amongst the junk and sampan population of a card showing only the few signals in their altered form nocessary for local reed, with a note that other signals shown are intended only for sin-going craft. This would obviate the confusion in their mi...ds which is is apparently thought might be occasioned on

of His Excellency to adopt a flag system in

preference to one of symbols may be re-con-

I am also directed to inquire whether His Excellency has favourably considered the urther suggestions put forward by the Chamber for the greater efficiency of the local Observatory by the establishing of additional signal stations, direct telephonic communication between the Observatory and the Harbour Office, Hainan Observations, simultaneous daily telegraphic observations, from other Observatories, the s pply of the latest instruments, and the publishing of any information offered by other Observatories, which were contained in the special report enclosed in my letter of 13th January last and which suggesions my Committee trust have met with Hi Excellency's approval.—I have etc.

(Sd.) A. R. LOWE Secretary. Ion. Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo regarding the introduction of the flag system of weather signals, and to inform you that before giving his final decision in the matter. His Excellency he Governor had carefully and anxiously considered the correspondence from the beginning, with every desire to meet the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce but with a full sense of his responsibility in ordering a change in a system of signalling which the Officials of the local Observatory and the Harbour Master consider practically superior to that adopted at Sicawej, His Excellency's ultimate decision was to add the flag signals as used at Shanghai as independent signals for the shipmasters who seem to desire them leaving the present

cone system intact. His Excellency's reason for so doing was that in your letter of May 17th, 1902, you stated that your Committee were anxious for the adoption of the flag signals on the ground that Shanghai possessed a code of signals which was "admittedly the best in the Far East." i in your letter of the 23rd August, 1902, you repeated that the flag code "has for a number of years been indaily use in Shanghai, where it has given the greatest satisfaction to ship. masters frequenting the port" you add that the adoption of a flag signal service, which would be principally for the use of the foreign shipping in harbour, need not necessitate the Inbolition of the present drum, cone and ball signals shewn by H.M.S. Tamar for benefit of native shipping craft" and fur her pointed out that the code has been generally adopted by the German, Russian and Chinese Governments along the coast of China.

His Excellency feels that on consideration your Chamber will acknowledge the inconvenience of unduly multiplying systems of typhoon warning, and therefore in deciding to meet as far as His Excellency considered justifiable the wishes of your Chamber, His Excellency considered it preferable to add a code that has been declared by them to be satisfactory and that has been generally adopted over the coast of China ratherthan to introduce a new system different from that hitherto adopted in the Far

I shall address you further regarding the ject, is respectfully to inquire whether some points raised in the last paragraph of your letthe defendant's craft on the day in question, ter under acknowledgment, I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, (Sd.) F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary.

Secretary, Chamber of Commerce. The Chairman said that as the Government

tended symbol system for weather signals, it sufficient time had elapsed to enable the new JUNK FLYING FOREIGN FLAGE IN CROER

TO EVADE PAYMENT OF CHING FEE TAX The Secretary reported that, in answer to the Chamber's letter of inquiry, the Governmenthad replied on the 26th ultimo to the effect that the practice of relusing licenses to those Junks | ship | |

flying: foreign flags would be continued. It was, after some discussion, decided to make according to the laws of the day, and when from the coolie traffic with Singapore were only further representations to the Government on

JUNK OWNER SUES C. & M. S.S. CO.'S !'RUBI!''

Sitting in Admirally jurisdiction at the Supreme Court on Wednesday, the Chief Justice, Sir W. M. Goodman, with whom was Capt. Edward Beetham, of the s.s. Tartar, as assessor, heard a claim brought, by Kwok Po, master of the Sun Kwong Hop fishing junk, No. H. 2,141, of 1,171 piculs capacity, against the China and Manila Company's steamship Rubi in respect of damages alleged to have been incurred in a collision in the Lema Channel, Putoy Island. early on the morning of the 9th February last. Mr. M. W. Slade (instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., (instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings), represented the defen-

In his preliminary act, plaintiff stated that the names of the colliding vessels were the Sun Kwong Hop fishing junk, No. H. 2,141, masters Kwok A Po and Kwok A Kan (now deceased) and the s.s. Rubi, master, R. W. Almond. The collision occurred between 3.30 a.m. and 4 a.m. on the morning of the oth February, 1903, on the Lema Channel, within the waters of the Colony, and a short distance to the south of Puto, Island. There was a strong easterly wind prevailing. It was a dark dirty night; neither moon nor stars were visible. State and force of the tide unknown. The Sun .K's ong Hop junk's course was about S.S.E.; speed about three miles an hour. She carried one white light suspended on a pole at the stern of the junk. When first seen, the other ship was about two miles off on the port bow; her masthead light was the first seen. Afterwards her red and green lights came into view. Before the collision no measures except calling out were taken to avoid collision. The stern of the Rubi and the port side of the junk, behind her mainmast, about 30 feet from the stern, were the paris that came into collision. The other ship, the Rubi, was recklessly navigated; did not keep a proper lookout, and improperly neglected to take, in due time. proper measures for avoiding the collision with he plaintiff's junk. The Rubi did not keep out of the way of the plaintiff's junk.

The defendants, in their preliminary act, stated that the collision occurred at 3.30 a.m. on the 9th February in Lat. 228.30 N., Long. 114.16 E. off Putoy Island. There was a fresh breeze; direction about N.E. The weather was clear, but cloudy, and very dark; tide half flood; force unknown. The Rubi's course, when the junk was first seen, was about W. by N.; speed about ten knots an hour; she carried all her regulation lights, i.e., masthead lights and stern light and side lights. When first seen, the junk was about a ship's length ahead of the Rubi, and slightly on her port bow. The first light seen on the junk was a dim light at the stern, about three feet above the deck. No other lights on the junk came into view before the collision. With regard to the measures taken, and when, to avoid collision directly the junk was seen, the helm of the Robi was put hard an it and her engines reversed full speed; a short blast was also blown on the whistle. The part bow of the Rubi and the port side of the stern of the junk were the parts of the vessels that came into collision. No proper lookout was kept on board the junk; the junk carried no proper lights and she was navigated in a reckless and unseamanlike manner.

said it would be seen there were a good many points raised, although the case would no doubt, be got down to a very small issue. He presumed it would be proved by the defendants that the boundary of the territorial waters of the Colony ran along Lat. 22°.9, and he submitted that the question for the Court to decide was, on which side of that imaginary boundary line the collision actually occurred. The junk left Macao on the previous morning and, with an easterly wind blowing, tacke up to the Lema Channel on her way to the fishing grounds. At the moment of collision she was close hauled on the port tack and, with a heavy sea running, would not sail as close to the wind as she otherwise might have done. At the actual time of collision there were three men on board—the steersman, the man who attended to the main sheet, and the lookout man. Altogether the crew numbered 15 hands. Eight lives were lost, viz., one of the part owners of the junk, his wife, three sons, aged 7. 12 and 16, and a daughter, aged 13, the steers-

After reading the preliminary acts. Mr. Slade

man and a sailor. His Lordship :-- What became of the junk? Mr. Slade:-The steamer simply crashed through it, and she became water-logged. Those who could clung on to it, were picked

ip by another lunk. His Lordship:—She was a total wreck.

Mr. Slade:--Yes, another junk came up and took off the remainder of the crew. I am not suggesting that the Rubi did not do all she could after the collision. She stopped and turned round and looked for the crew.

Proceeding, Mr. Slade said that the two main issues, so far as reg rds plaintiffs case, was where the collision took place, and the question of lights. Of course if it was held by the Court that the collision took place outside of the waters of the Colony then the question would arise as to the effect of the Junk's Ordinance in the present case. He suggested that it would be perhaps convenient not to discuss that legal question, but to wait until the facts were decided upon, because if it was found the collision took place inside the waters of the Colony his I ordship's time would be wasted.

His L rdship:—I will hear you on the point of law supposing it turns out to be outside. On the point as to where it occurred it is put very exact in the defendant's preliminary act. Was that logged at the time?

Mr Sharp:—Yes, my Lord, and before any question arose as to the peculiar wording of this Ordinance. I may say defendant did not know the territory boundaries of the waters when the collision occurred. In fact, very few people to know the boundaries. His Lordship:—It appeared in the Gazette,

Mr. Sharp :-- I think we have ascertained it now. We have taken steps to get it officially." Mr. Slade :- I took it from the Directory. His Lordship :- We have an official map .

which shows it. Evidence was then called, the first witness being the lookout man on the funk, Kwok Cheung Ki, who deposed as to the course of

and the many tacks taken from Macao to the Lema Channel, near Putoy Island. He also spoke of the actual collision. After tiffin Kwok A Po, plaintiff, was called, and Mr. Sharp addressed the Court for the

defence, and Capt. Almond gave evidence.

Capt. Almond continued his evidence and examined by Mr. Sharp, said that the Rubi could not have crashed through the junk as alleged, for when he saw her after the collision both her masts were standing with sails set. A part of the upper part of the stern was splintered. Upon arriving, at Hongkong he made a therough examination of the Rubi's hows and found a wavy line scratched on the port side. There were no other marks whatever on the

After the adjournment for tiffin, Mr. E. H. turned entirely, from his point of view, upon the question of the junk's lights, and he would recapitulation of the evidence on the matter. That which had been said by the witnesses for the Rubi, he thought 'was exactly in accordance with the account of the occurrence written in the official log at ten o'clock the same morning. The defaults charged against the Rubi ing out. They had already seen other craft defaults, it was the Aubi's duty to avoid. He | the look-out man, the Captain, and the second the question of lights, observing that according | decision I have already given as to the locality in the territorial waters, a "to ight light visible | plaintiff's Counsel that the Captain and second green lights, as she should have done. He a light of such a character as to be visible at a exactly how far south of the line the collision | be for the defendants with costs. occurred, it was quite clear it took place a considerable distance southwards—two witnesses were certain on the point that they never got within a mile or a mile an! a quarter of Potoy Island. Then there was the question of lookout kept by the junk, and with regard to this Counsel contended that if as they said they saw the steamer two miles away it was a case of for the occurrence.

pean and Chinese witnesses observed that on ac- forged; and,—On the 15th ult., forging and uscount of the unusual difficulties native witnesses | tering a draft on the Chartered Bank of India, had to face it was practically impossible for a Australia and China for the sum of \$114 with junk owner to win an action in the Court unless they could prove out of the mouths of the witnesses called for the ship, that they (the wanes ca) were gravely inaccurate in their statements. He drew attention to the apparent inaccuracies in the evidence submitted by witnesses for the Rubi, and spoke on the various facts brought to the notice of the

JUDGMEAT FOR DEFENDANT. In giving judgment yesterday brought on behalf of the owners of the fishing a foki from the Wing Loong firm called for junk, Sun Kw ng Hop, a junk of some 60 tuns, their letters. Witness told him that someagainst the China and Manila steamship Rubi, body and already taken away the letters for damages for a collision which occurred He then reported the matter to the No. as out 3.30 or a little later, on the morning of 1 who told him that, if anyone called again the 9th February, 1903, between Putoi and the from Wing Leong for letters he was to arrest Lema Islands. The collision resulted in the loss him. At It a.m. on the 17th ult defendant of the junk and the death, by drawning, of returned and asked for Wing Loong's letters several of the persons on board. At the time of which were then hunded to him. He signed the occurrence the Auth was on her way to and chapped receipts and was then and there Hongkong from Mani'a, and the junk, which | detained and taken to the Postmaster General had come from a near, and had reached who sent for the Master of the Wing Loong Chung Chiu Island, about seven o'clock the firm and asked him if defendant was his fok! previous evening, was procueding leisurely on | The master of the shop stated that he was not, a South-East course from Puto Is and towards | whereupon a detective, who was them on duty the fishing grounds off i can Islands, intending in the office was sent for and defendant was to fish about daylight. It seems that, at the time of the collision, the captain of the Rubi was on the lower bridge of ck using his glasses and looking out for job. I be second officer of the Bank gave his name as Ley Yach from (now the first officer) as on the upper bridge, the Wing Loong from He then produced a and he swore he was ' keeping a caseful look. draft, and winess paid him \$120 add, and cout," and standing near commat the wheel, and there was a look- ut man, a Chinese, Wong Fow, who has been for 15 months on the Ruby, st timed in the boxs. All these for trial. three witnesses store that they first saw the junk's light when the junk was a trifle on the starboard bow and only the steamer's length, viz., about 300 feet, distant. She was then crossing, the bow at an o'dique angle towards. the S.E. In thereireumst in es the captain did put the helm haid aton, orders which were spector of Mariets, was charged on remand very promptly carried out. Unfortunately, with accepting the sum of \$10 from in Chun, the steamer on the , oft bow, to or 12 feet from influence his conduct is a public servant, conthe Rubi's stem, and the after part of the junk | trary to section 3 of Ordinance 3 of 1899. The got knocked away with the result that she defendant was remanded till the 23rd inst. shortly after became a total loss. The steamer people did all they could after the collision. It was very dark and eventually the survivors on the junk were picked up by some fishermen. Two important questions arise:-(1) Did the collision occur within the territorial waters of the Colony, or outside them? (2) Had the junk a light of such a character as to be visible at a reaconable distance, it being admitted that she did not carry the regulation side lights? As regards the question where the collision occurred it seems that at nine minutes past three a.m. off North-East Head (Tankau Island) the cartain fixed his p sition at a point, the true bearings of which were Waglan N. 30° W. and North-East Head S. 30° W. and at that point he changed his direction to a course W. by N. Such a course would not take him within the miles of Putoi Island. The collision occurred while he was pursuing that course, and at, or shortly after 3 30 a m. What tide there was, was in the steamer's favour and the fresh east or north-east wind would have accelerated the Rubi's speed which was steaming roughly 10 knots. A calculation based on these data would place the point of collision at about 12

miles to the southward of Putoi. It is true

that, in the official log, the entry relating to

the supposed locality of the collision makes

the bearing of Waglan N.E. & E. My

assessor and myself are satisfied that the entry

ought to have read N.E. & N, and we accept

the explanation offered as to how this mistake

arose, corroborated as it is by the position

placed in the chart a few minutes after the

collision by the master. My assessor is

therefore of opinion that the Rubi at the

time of the collision was at least 14 miles

south of Putoi and I certainly concur in

that view. The southern boundary of the

waters of the Colony appears to be 22°.9.

therefore decide that this collision occurred

outside the territorial waters of the Colony.

The case would, therefore, appear to be with n

the terms of the Junks (Collision) Ordinance,

1902, the third section of which is a- follows :-

"Where in any action brought in any Court in

between sunset and sunrise, outside the terri-

and a ship, it is proved to such Court that either

such junk or such ship has failed in fact to

Regulations, the junk or the ship which has so

failed to comply with such rules or rule shall

be deemed to be in fault unless it is shown

policy of the preamble which readens follows :-

as to be visible at a reasonable distance, I has to test the genuineness of the tickets.

otherwise on a dark night a collision with a Sharp addressed the Court on behalf of the steamer might occur without any negligence desence. He stated that the case, of course, on the part of those navigating such steam vessel. In the present case the plaintiffs say they had such a light and that the negligence not trouble his Lordship with any considerable | consists in those on board the steamer not observing it till it was close by and collision

After carefully considering the evidence given on both sides I am quite clear that both the Captain and second officer were carefully lookwere of a vague and indefinite c aracter, and and passed thent safely, and not long before no wrong manœuvre on the part of the steamer | they had slightly, temporarily, altered the ship's appeared to have been suggested. In fact, the | course to avoid a junk. They were, therefore, allegations amounted to nothing more than the specially on the look-out for junks, the lights statement that a collision had occurred, which | of some of which they could see a mile or two prima ficie, unless prevented by the junk's off. It appears to me, therefore, incredible that disputed that the evidence showed the Rubi | officer should have, none of them, seenthe light had been recklessly navigated, and said that of the junk until it was only a ship's length off, the a legation regarding the lookout was, in a | and then all have seen it practically together, sense, another random allegation. Regarding | if it had been plainly visible all the time as a the evidence agaist the junk, Counsel dwelt on | bright white light ought to have been. The to the local Ordinances she failed to carry, of the collision disposes of the contention of the all round," while, if she had been outside officer had their attention diverted at the time of those territorial waters, she certainly by the unexpectedly close proximity of Putoi did not exhibit the regulation red and Island. I hold therefore that the junk had not observed that, although he was unable to say beasonable distance. Judgment must, therefore,

A FORGERY CASE.

PRISONER BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

Chan Yik, a shop coolie, appeared before Mr. J. H. Kemp at the Magistracy on Thurswhat was termed a "delit crate suicide." He day to answer three serious charges against maintained that the junk alone was to blame him, as follows:-1st. - On the 15th ult., demanding and obtaining a registered letter by virtue Mr Slade d elling on the veracity of Earo- of a forged instrument, knowing same to be intent to defraud; 3rd.—On the 17th ult. demanding three registered letters from the Postmaster General by virtue of three forged instruments knowing same to be forged. Prisoner pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr.] Hastings (of Messrs, Deacon and Hastings). The evidence of a postman was heard. He stated that at 2,15 p.m., on the 15th ult., defendant went to the Post Office and asked for Wing Loong's letter. Witness gave him the letters, and defendant chopped and signed a receip His Lordship said:—This is an action for them. About 745 p.m. on the same day removed to the 'thicen.

A shroff of the Chartered Bank, was sworn He said that on the 13th ulto defendant called

teceived the bill. Mr. Hastings then cross-examined the shroff and defendant was subsequently committed

THE BRIBERY CHARGE AGAINST JOHANNSEN.

At the Magistracy on Thursday before Mr. all that was possible, reversed the engines and | Ken p. Niels August Johannson, assistant Inhowever, the jork did not get lear, but struck | Wo am, and Lam Hing Shan, with a view to

> HONGKONG AND SHANGHAL BANKING CORPORATION.

We are officially authorized to state that, subject to audit, the directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a Dividend of £1.10/0 per share

Add to Reserve Fund \$500,000 *Write off Property a/c \$200,000 And Carry forward about \$1,425,000

THE VOLUNTEER CONCERT.

With hundreds of vari-coloured lanterns swinging to a gentle breeze; the twinkling of lights on the hillsides, and music in the air the promenade concert on the Volunteer Parade Ground on Thursday evening was a distinct success. Skill and taste had both been exercised in the planning of the function, and these, coupled with the hearty and energetic co-operation of the citizens produced a pleasant evening. The concert was originally fixed for Saturday last, but owing to the inclement weather a postponement was decided upon, and had last evening proved unfavourable for the performance to be held in the open an adjournment would have been made to St. Andrew's Hall. At one time it seemed that the evening would be et, but a drizzling rain soon ceased, and many persons ventured out to the paradeground. hortly after nine o'cleck the orchestra opened the concert in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Upon the arrival of H.E. Sir Henry and Lady Blake, who were accompanied by Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Arbuthnot, the band played the National Anthem, and the concert was proceeded with. Space will not permit of our giving a detailed account of the items on the programme, all of which were appreciated and several very enthusiastically encored. Those taking part included Messrs C. H. Grace, Arthur Ough, P. W. Goldring, the Colony in respect of a cillision occurring, R. G. Heckford, G. Whittick, W. J. Terrill, C. H. I ammert, F. H. Bell, W. C. Worcester, E. torial waters of this Colony, between a junk Mirow, W. Anderson and Walker.

comply with all or any of the rules concerning THE following item of news from the N.C.D. lights contained in the International Collision | N. will doubtless interest some of our readers ! -At the time of the capture of Manila by Admiral Dewey in the Spanish American War, | engine, when the reserve steam pumps were the famous Manila State lotteries came to an got into action and saved the situation. to the satisfaction of the Court that the end. There were many in Shanghai who held circumstances of the case made non com- tickets for the last lottery and who subpliance with such rules or rule necessary." | sequently tore them up, thinking they would This section is enacted in pursuance of the | be valueless. Any who preserved their tickets will, however, be interested in a cutting from Whereas it is expedient that a junk which a German contemporary which says:-In the does not comply with the International Madrid State Times of the 12th May an order Collision Regulations concerning lights, and is published, wherein the Spanish Government, thereby occasions a collision outside the not desiring to profit from the former Manila waters of this Colony with a vessel bound lottery, although they have not held Manila, with to comply with such regulations, should not in | will redeem the tickets distributed for the | Milling Return for 4 weeks ending 20th June the event of litigation in the Courts of this State drawing of 13th May, 1898. The tickets Colony in respect of such collision, be in a must be sent in within a space of four months | Stamps working : 40 more a lyantageous position than such vessel." from the day of the publication of the notice, But even if the Ordinance had not been passed | that is, before the 13th September. The it is clear that a junk must carry such a light | General Director of the Public Debt in Madrid

A POSI OFFICE CASE.

The case in which a Chinese clerk, employed in the General Post Office, was charged with opening a newspaper, came to end at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon. Mr. J. Hastings, of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, appeared on behalf of the defendant. A Post Office clerk said that at about 4.30 p.m. on 2nd inst. he saw defendant pick a newspaper out from one of the Manila or Nagasaki sorting boxes and place it under his jacket. He then saw him take the key of the lavatory and leave the office. He reported the matter to the Supervisor then on

Mr. Hastings:-Is it a fact that several Portuguese have lately been sent away from the Post Office and Chinese taken on? Witness:-No, most of the Portuguese

resign to better themselves. And Chinese are engaged in their place?—I

When did that take place?—About four or five months ago. Is there any jealousy with the Chinese?--!

don't know. You must ask the Portuguese. am not a Portuguese. May I ask what nationality you are?—A

What were you doing at the time you saw him take the paper?—I was going to the sort-

You saw this on your own accord?-Yes. Did you say anything to him?—Not a word. After hearing further evidence, Mr. Sercombe Smith sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

PURSE SNATCHER SENTENCED.

In view of the many cases of serious offences which have come to the notice of the public during the past few months it is extremely satisfactory to note that Mr. Sercombe Smith is meting out such punishment as should surely put an effective brake on the downhill career of some of our audacious criminals. Yesterday morning the scoundrel who snatched a purse from Miss Alice Berkeley stood in the dock to answer for his cowardly act, and when six months later he leaves the prison after being. given 20 strokes with the birch and enduring two hours in the stocks in view of passers-by he may hold different views of purse grabbing, According to the evidence of Sanitary Inspector Cullen, who was in a ricksha in Queen's Road Central, a few minutes after one o'clock yesterday afternoon, he saw the defendant walking behind the ladies, who, he afterwards learned, were the Misses Berkeley. Suddenly the man darted forward, snatched a purse containing \$2.70 from Miss Alice Berkeley's hand and ran down Chu Lum Street. Miss Berkeley shouted. and the Inspector jumped from his ricksha and started in pursuit of the thief who was proceeding towards the Praya. Inspector Williamson was walking along Des Vœux Road and he. too, joined in the chase, and subsequently captured the man, who had thrown his coat away, and marched him off to the Police Station, where it was found that he had greased his queue to avoid being caught while running.

IVILLEAM POWELL, LD.

The accounts of Messrs. William Powell, Ld., for the year ending 30th ultimo have been made up and show a profit of about \$26,000. The accounts are, however, subject to audit. The capital of the company is \$120,000, and we understand that a sum will be appropriated cent, on the capital, leaving the balance for directors.

The excellent showing, which the management has been able to make for the past year, will surely be eclinsed when the stores are removed to their fine new premises in Des Voux Road, now nearing completion.

RAUB GOLD MINING CO.

The following are extracts from the General Manager's Report for 4 weeks ending on the zoth June, 1 03.

The mine measurements and assay results, of prospecting work, prepared by the Mine Manager, show a total of 215 ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 115 ft. sinking 27 ft, driving, and 73 ft. crosscutting, as against a total of 503 ft. for the previous four weeks.

New Main Shaft.—Operations here are now in full swin ... The airshaft has been connected with the crosscut from the east adit, after sinking a depth of E6 ft.

The stripping down the air shaft has been commenced, the waste rock being dropped down the air shaft and trammed out through the east adit at 86 ft. This method greatly facilitates and cheapens the work, while affording us the necessary opportunity for erecting the temporary plant for further sinking. The new main shaft itself, which will sure 18 ft. x 5 ft. inside timbers, has been sunk, timbered with 8 in x 8 in, hardwood, and lagged with 8 in. x 4 in., for a distance of 12 ft. The stripping of the surface to make ready for fixing machinery is in hand.

Stones.—We are winning stone from the following stopes; Above the 340 L. South: I stope; lode 72 in-

wide and 7 dwt. Above the 240 L. South 4 stope | lode 60 in.

wide and 5 dwt. Above the Intermediate, 200' north 2 stope;

lode 80 in. wide and 7 dwt. Above the Intermediate 200' south 2 stope;

lode 70 in. wide and 13 dwt. Ab ve the 140 L. north 1 stope; lode 64 in, wide and 9 dwt. Plant and Machinery—Have required con-

siderable repairs, and are now working as usual Bukit Hitam 260 L. South, No 1 Winze.-This has been sunk 13 ft., making a total of 86 ft. below the level. At this point we reached the slide and encountered a great increase of water. It is not considered advisable to continue the winze through the slide, especially as the whole of the work has proved practically fruitless, the lode having varied from 3 to 12 in. in width of mixed matter worth about 2 dwt. Sinking to connect stopes.—Some 9 ft. of

this work has been done to open faces for Stopes.—The following stopes have been in operation: above the 260 level: 2 stopes; lode 12 to 35 in. wide, worth 9 dwt. The machinery continues to work little change except for a temporary breakdown of the Cornish pumping

GENERAL. The past has been a ragged month. Sickness has handicapped some of us, unusually heavy rains have hindered haulage, pump failures checked our underground work, and lightning has caused much trouble, temporarily incapacitating our battery motors and causing a loss of four days' milling.

Separate milling return and cost sheet here

Period of work: 28 days, less lost time 4.93 days=118 hm. 18 min. of which to? hrs. were for mill and motor repairs the latter necessitated by lightning.

Ore milled: Koman 2,155 tons Hitam 429 ,, Total 2,584 tons. Mill duty: 2.8 tons per stamp per 24 hrs.

Amalgam Yield: 1,877 oz. giving 616 oz. melied gold=34.41 per cent. Bullion Yield: 5.00 dwt. per ton milled=70.22 per cent. of contents. Bullion fineness: 915 average. Mercury loss: 2.51 lb. per 100 tons milled= 1.46 oz. per oz. bullion.

been discontinued, the tailings being impounded for future treatment. The wages of blanket and buddle boys have thus been Tailings: Assays, without removal of concen-

Concentrates saved: Nil. Concentration has

trates, 2.12 dwt. per ton = 1978 per cent. of total contents Estimated cost of 4 weeks ending 20th June,

European Salaries Wages Surface \$4,293.20 Development ... 905.00 Ore raising 4414.05 Timber, fuel, and charcoal... Sundries Royalty... ... 1,214.46

Stores 1,044.65

Mine, Koman Shaft ...\$1,089.20

Petties 145.25 \$19,003.71 Cust per ton \$7.32 = 3.25 dwt. Expenditure on Capital a/c.

New Shaft... ... Buildings Machinery Live stock 825.00 C. G. WARNFORD LOCK,

General Manager.

COMMERCIAL

HEMP, SUGAR, RICE.

In their bi-weekly circular, dated Manila 30th ult., Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Co

Cemp: Market has been very lifeless during the interval, and dollar prices have continued without any change. Sterling prices have fluctuated only slightly in sympathy with exchange, which is 1/8th higher since our last. Dealers' stocks are insignificant, amounting to some 15,000 bales, as all free arrivals have been disposed of. We quote fair current to-day at Szo per picul sellers, equal at exchange 1/87 to £12. 10. 0 per ton f. o. b.

Sugar: Manila.—Nominal, nothing offering. Taal: No crop. Hoilo: Since our last report about 1,970 tons,

No. r and No. 2, have changed hands at between \$4.87\ and \$5, basis usual assorted, and 1,000 tons of No. 3 at \$4.50. We quote to day for usual assorted \$4.68 per picul, equal at 1/9 exchange to £7.1.9 per

ton f. o. b. Pice i. Market has advanced and is very firm at \$6.81} per picul 2ad Sa'gon. Local stocks are very materially diminished, and the improvement is in sympathy with enhanced values in Saigon. 2nd Pangasinan is selling in small

l is at \$6 to per cavan.— Messrs. W. G. Hale & Co.'s Saigon circular of and inst. states:—Dealers in the interior are well able to hold their stocks and are not inclined to part with same except at high prices. Millers who have contracts falling due shortly, out of the profits to pay a dividend of to per | having to provide for their requirements, are obliged to buy all they can get hold of, and at appropriation as may be recommended by the any price (wing to this fact and to a better demand from Chi a and the Philippines, also to some transactions with Japan and Java. our market has gone up considerably and closes stiffer at \$3.38 to \$1.41 per picul Paddy,

> Rains are rather late this season. The few sma'l and irregular showers we have had lately are not sufficient for field labour which is delayed until wet weather sets in,

KEROSENE.

In their report of 9th inst., Messrs. Wheelock & Co. (Shanghai) state :— This has been a very quiet fortnight and very few transactions have taken place. Importers still maintain a firm attitude, though without demand, at the price asked, viz., Tls. 2.35 per case, less 2%. There has been a small business in other brands at our quotations as given below. The market, however, is steady.

FREIGHT

Messrs. Wheelock & Co., in their freight market report, dated Shanghai 9th inst., state:-Our homeward freight market has experienced a slight change since last writing, and although cargo for Europe and America via the Pacific continues to go forward in fair quantities. For New York via Suez there has been a considerable falling off as there is practically no ten being shipped in that direction owing to the high prices still ruling in the local tea market and we see no chance of improvement until the native tea-dealers become more reasonable in their ideas.

Coastwise.—Everything is at a very low cbb at present and we are sorry to have to say is likely to remain so for the next few weeks besides which there are a great number of "outside" hoats on the coast seeking employment so hat rates are weak in all directions.

YESTERDAY'S INTELLIGENCE. The closing quotations were as follows:---Banks\$68 c L'don £63.1 Nationals 28 China Traders

	A INTERNAL A FUNC				• • •	~ 5	.		
	China Fires	i.,,	• • •	***	•••	86	b.		
•	.Indo-China	5			***	98	5.	•	
	China and	Man	llas			21	Ъ,		
				new)		16	Ъ.		
	Douglas		•••						
	Shells	•••	• • •		£1,	2.6	\$ a.	&	b,
	China Sug	ers	• • •		5	95	s , .		
	Punjoms		•••	144	2	.30			
	Docks			111	***	216	Ъ.		
	Kowloon V				•••	88	b.		
	Farnhams	•		"	Γ]5.	170	•		
	Hongkong								
	West Point	<u></u>				52	•		•
	77.4.1-	•	***	•••	***				

Humphreys 12 8.

Hongkong Cottons 15 sa.

Green Islands ... ,, ... 24 b.

3	 •
3	EXCHANGE.
5 Y	ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer1/8 11/16 Bank Bills, on demand
8 8	ON BERLIN (demand)
•	On Paris, Bank Bills, on demand 217
	ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand42
•	ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer129
3,	On demand
3	ON YOKOHAMA, T.T. Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate \$11.7
ľ	Gold Leaf 200 touch, per tael 61.3 Bat Silver

18,	1903.		··,
Patna Benar	OPIUM QUOTATIONS. NEW	Fer chest 980/990 1,020/1,040 1,080/1,120 1,077 1,0821 1,075 1,085 740/800	c s n & fi
		'	. 11

FIRE AT MACAO.

less bonus out in the Rua dos Faitioes, (Chingiown) at Macao, and more than a dozen houses were completely gutted while seven others were more or less damaged. There were two fatalities. The cause of the outbreak is unknown. But for the assistance of the sailors who were landed

from the gunboat Din in harbour, the conflagration might have assumed far more serious proportions. The manual engines of a very antiquated type pumped just enough water for a few streams to be directed in mere driblets on to the burning premises. It is about time a steam engine was obtained by the Municipality to cope with any outbreak of fire. Surely, the surplus revenue of the farms will easily admit of such a provision for the protection of life and valuable property. With the present fire-extinguishing appliances at Macao it will be little short of providential if the whole city is not one day swept by the

> REPORTED END OF THE YUNNAN REBELLION.

flames when fanned by a continued strong

breeze prevailing.

SURRENDER OF THE LEADER,

- A telegram received at Shanghai on 6th inst., from the Commissioner of Customs at Mengtse, on the Yunnan frontier, says that the city of Ling-an has been recaptured by the Government troops and Ching Ta Matszu, the rebel leader, has surrendered. It is believed this is to be attributed to Government coming to terms with him,

THE KWANGSI REBELLION.

VICEROY'S ACTIVITY.

According .. to Shanghai exchanges, telegraphic news has been received from Wuchow, Kwangsi, to the effect that Viceroy Tsen finds matters in that province in such'a mess throughincapability of Governor Wang Chih-ch'un and the former Commander-in-chief of Kwangsi, General Su Yuan-ch'un (Marshal Su) that the Viceroy has denounced the two to the

The N. C. D. News prints the following Imperial Decree :— We have received a themorial from Tsen Chu'un-hsuen, Viceroy of the Two Kwang provinces, denouncing the high authorities and military officials of Kwangsi province. The present disastrous condition of that province is all due to the incapability of the officials and their habit of trying to hide the true state of affairs, which make us feel exceedingly indignant. The cashiered Taotai Huang Jen-chi, who was guilty of hiding, the true state of affairs from his superiors, and the cashiered Major-General, Shen Tao-fa, who permitted his troops to oppress the inhabitants of Kwangsi and perform other cruelties, are hereby commanded to be banished to the military postroads to work as convicts in punishment therefor. As for T'ang Shou-min, the Provincial Treasurer of Kwangsi, he has been found guilty of incapability in administrating the province! Hsi Hsien, Provincial Judge, who has been found

guilty of having received bribes when occupying the acting post of Provincial Treasurer; Wang Chih-ch'un, Governor of Kwangsi, who has been found guilty of incapability in undertaking military affairs and hiding matters from the Throne; and General Su Yuan-ch'un. whose incapability created the danger which threatens the province—all the above officials are hereby commanded to be cashiered at once and dismissed from office. The memorialist. the said Acting Viceroy Tsen Ch'un-hauen, is exhorted to do his best in restoring order out of the chaos into which the incapability of the officials of Kwangsi has plunged that

with the local officials as may seem best to him. THE SPREAD OF THE REBELLION.

province, and is hereby given full power to deal

Commenting on the situation, the same paper Reliable news from private sources in Hunan received in Shanghai reports the invasion of that province by Kwangsi rebels who now hold the Hunanese districts of Ch'enpu, Heinning, Liling, and Yungming in force, while the districts of Tung an, Chianghua, Taochow, and Tungtae also contain roving bands of rebels who are being freely joined by local desperadoes and banditti. The inhabitants of the above districts, or heiens, are panic-stricken and the roads and highways in that region are crowded with refugees hastening to quieter scenes. This, of course, is just what the local banditti wish as it gives them exceptional opportunities to plunder the refugees. Later dispatches further state that it is freely reported in Changsha, the provincial capital of Hunan, that the city of Yungming has fallen into the hands of the Kwangsi rebels, and that the city of Linling is momentarily expected to surrender also. The Government troops opposing the rebels number over 2,000 men, but being greatly inferior to | and hereby certify that the same are correct the rebels not only in numbers but also in and that the above Statements are true abfirearms, they dare not leave the protection of

the city walls to fight the invaders. As a matter of fact the highways near the Kwangsi-Hunan border are completely commanded by the rebels and their sympathisers. A case in point is given below :- A strong band of rebel sympathisers were recently threatening the city of Anjenhsien, Hengchow prefecture, and could not have taken the city owing to lack of sufficient firearms and ammunition. The Governor however was ready to give them what they wanted. Hearing of the danger of Yungminghsien, Governor Chao Erh-sen sent a large suppy of rifles and ammunition under the ridiculously small escort of the Powers was made, comparatively speaking, ten "braves" to Yungminghsien to arm the citizens of that city as troops could not be immediately forthcoming. No sooner had the escort and firearms arrived within the Anjenhsien jurisdiction than they were pounced upon by rebel sympathisers who killed the escort, took the much-needed arms, and then assaulted and captured that city.

A native journal states that owing to the re- at Manila on the night of 10th inst. from Hambellion, the provincial authorities of other pro- burg, via Suez, with a cargo of dynamite and vinces have been requested by those of gunpowder experienced very heavy weather in Kwangsi to assist in arms and ammunitions. | the Indian Ocean. Captain Mackenzie inform-Expectant Taotai Cheng of that Province has | cd a Cablenews representative that he struck LACK OF FUNDS.

The Universal Gazette gathers that Viceroy down into the engine rooms, washing the life Tsen Chun-hauen, of the two Kwang, sent a buoy overboard and doing other damage about despatch to the Hoppo (Customs' Taotai) of the deck. The Scotsman broke down during Canton informing him that the rebellion in the voyage and for several days lay in the Kwangsi had not been suppressed and funds trough of the seas being buffetted about by were short and asking him if he would transfer the waves. In one of the heavy blows that the are not stated,

THE NEW AMOY DOCK CO., LTD.

Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co., agents for this company, send us the report presented to the shareholders at the eleventh ordinary yearly meeting, held at the office of Messrs, Boyd & Co. on Wednesday, the 8th inst. It is as follows :—

Annexed I beg to submit to shareholders the

usual annual statement of accounts for the year ended 3ist December, 1902. The net profit on the year's working is 5 42,681.94, Add balance carried from last year About midnight of the 11th instant, fire broke

> which it is proposed to deal with as under: Commission and fees to general

manager, and consulting committee 35 8,536.39 To reserve (making it stand \$55,500) 15,000.00 Dividend of \$2.50 per share Carry forward \$ 43,085.13.

To enable the dock to do the work which it is now competing for up-to-date machinery had to be hought, and much heavier stocks of material carried and in order to give the shareholders a better idea I give below the amounts expended in plant and machinery and addition to stock of materials, &c. since 1896, viz.: Extension of dock artisans houses,

... 11,551.16 Plant and machinery 32,155.43 Excess of material carried over than in 1896... 33,629 86: General manager.—Mr. W. S. Orr was given

this appointment. Consulting Committee.—In accordance with section V of the articles of association the present members, Messrs. B. Hempel and J. P. Wingate, retire, but being eligible offer them-

selves for re-election. Auditors.-The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. Wilson and J. McArthur and their re-election is recommended.

> W. S. ORR, General Manager.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

To Salaries.—Amount paid ∞ .008,11**2**° ∞ during the year Charges.—General charges and expenses during the year\$1,742.62

Auditors' fee 150.00 Ground rents.—Amount paid during the year ... , Property repairs.—Sun-386.01. dry repairs to property... Interest account.— Balance of this account 1,755.35

Balance 42,681.94 \$58,545.92 By Earnings.-Net Earnings at the dock during the year\$58,545.92

\$58,545.92 STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

To Amoy Dock-Value of premises and pumping machinery per last statement ... \$36,861.02 Plus-Additions during the year 3,422.16

--- \$40,283.18 To Plant & Machinery— Value per last state. ment \$19,155.86 Plus-Additions during the year 23,000.43

To Concession Lot No. 9-Value per last statement 1,205.22 Materials-Value of stock in hand per inventory 54,561.90 Cash—In hand Sundry bills not yet collected ... 68,146.21

By Capital-6,000 shares of \$6.75 each fully paid up \$40,500.00 Reserve Fund..... "Sundry Creditors—Sundries not yet paid Hongkong & Shanghai Banking

Corporation ... 73,386.56 Profit and Loss-Balance per last statement \$1,327.19 Less—Bonus to staff 924.00.

Plus-Gain in the working of 1902... 42 681.94

THE NEW AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

\$206,769.51

\$206,769.51

Amoy, 31st December, 1952. W. S. ORR, General Manager.

403.19

We have examined the books of the company and compared them with the vouchers, stracts therefrom.

Amoy, aand June, 1903.

E. & 0. E.

W. WILSON, J. McArthur, Auditors,

THE NEW TREATY PORTS.

A Wuchang despatch states that the Central Government has formally consented at last to the immediate opening up to foreign trade of the following place, the demand for which by a long time ago :--Anching (Nanking), capital of Anhui province; Wanhsien, Szechuan province; and the Tangchiang and Helchiang (East and West Rivers), Kwangtung province,

THE British steamer Scotsman, which arrived

now, arrived at Shanghai to take delivery of some terrible typhoons and also the South-west some arms and ammunition from the Kiang- monsoon in the Indian Ocean, and that the nan Arsenal and have them sent to the South. heavy seas swept the decks from bow to stern and smashed in the skylight besides getting

Tis. 100,000 or 200,000 from the Customs boat experienced, Captain Mackenzie very Department for the urgent demand in Kwangsi, | nearly lost his life by being swept overboard The Hoppo has sent a reply, but its contents but was caught just in time by Chief Officer

S.C. FARNHAM, BOYD & CO., LD

Report of the Board of Directors presented ut, the third annual general meeting, held at the head office, 14, Broadway, Shanghai, on 16th inst To the shareholders of

S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld.

Gentlemen, - the directors have pleasure in submitting to you their report, with statement of accounts made up to the 30th April last, which they trust will prove satisfactory to you.

The net profits, including the amount brought forward from last year and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amount to Tls 971,124.22.

After allowing for an interim dividend of 7 % on 55,200 shares paid in December of last year, which absorbed. Tls. 386,400,00, there remains for distribution the sum of Ils. 584,724.22. With this amount directors propose to deal as iollows :---

A final dividend of TIs, 8 per Tls. 441,600,00 Add to reserve fund CO,000,001 *** Amount to be carried to new.

account 43,124.22 584.724.22 Mr. Jas. Johnston has retired from the Directorate, and Mr. Jas. R. Twentyman is at present

at home on a well-carned holiday. In accordance with \$ 98 of the memorandum and articles of association, one of the dire tors, Mr. D. Cranston, retires, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Geo D. Scott and J. D. Thorburn, who retire, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT. 1922, December 22nd. To 7% interim dividend on 55,200

1903. April 30th. To balance ... Tacis... ... 971,124.22 1902. May 1st, By balance carried forward 65,150.30 1903. April 30th. By transfer from working account...910,973.92

DALANCE SHEET. Capital Account. 1903. April 30th. To old dock: "Old dock," property with boilers, moorings, shear legs, launching ways, capstans, etc., 16m. 5f 2l. 5h.

Office building, godowns, machine shops, and dwelling houses, including ground, 3m. 7f 6l. 4h. Cosmopolitan Dock: "Cosmopolitan Dock" property. with pumphouse, pumps, boi-

ler, etc., including ground, 45m. 2f. 11. 7h..... Land, including bunding, wharves, and wall, 107m. 5f. 8l. 6h..... Machine shops, godowns, office and dwelling houses 108 Chinese houses, including ground 9m. 5f. ol. 8h To International Dock

"International Dock," wharves and bunding Land 125m. 8f. 1l. 3h Buildings Tunkadoo Dock: "Tunkadoo Dock," property with buildings, boilers, pumps,

29,000,00

580,000,00

78,569,00

shear legs, etc., 25m. 6f. 9l. 5h. 178,500.00 New Dock "New Dock," property with buildings, boilers, pumps, shear legs, etc., 48m., 4f. 9l. 2h. 671,488.00 " Engine works, Pootung:

Property with buildings, shear legs and railway, 54m. 3f. 11.8h. 365,014.00 Sundries: Machinery and tools at five docks

and engine works. 1,094,636.82 S.S. Munchen, Columbia, and Samshui, Barque Elizabeth Nicholson, 2 steamers, launches, piledrivers, pontoons, steam dredgers, shear legs, dock plant, office and drawing

office material, and furniture... Shares in public companies Stock of material on hand, and

unfinished work, less liabilities 1,546,125.85 Sundry debtors Cash in hand

Tls......7,698,966.85 LIAUILITIES. 30th April, 1903. By shareholders for 55,200 shares of Tls. 100 fully paid up..... 5,520,000.00 .. Reserve fundUncollected dividends " Sundry creditors 835,911.63 , Balance from profit and loss account:....

> E. & O. E. Shanghai, 30th June, 1903. JOHN PRENTICE, H. v. Rücker, S. GROUNDWATER. DAVID CRANSTON,

Jas., H. Osborne, Secretary. We hereby certify that we have compared the foregoing accounts with the general ledger, also the entries in the cash book with the bank pass books and other vouchers, and have found them in conformity therewith. The stock accounts we have also found to be in accord with detailed subsidiary books shown us. The securities, have also been examined, by us and found in-order.

GEO. D. SCOTT. } Auditors. J. D. THORBURN, Shanghai, 30th June, 1903. DEATH OF MISS JANET IVALDORF.

Advices from America bring the sad news of the death, from pneumonia, of that popular. young actress, Miss Janet Waldorf, which in spite of many wild notions, has in the main occurred in New York on June 10th. The been favourable to reform in China. deceased lady is well remembered in Hongkong, as it was only eight months ago to day. that her talented Company opened a six weeks' season at the Theatre Royal. Her appearance on the stage was always a signal for applause, and many were the congratulations she received. Empire of Japan, were flashed forth upon the and ancient regulations, and "to conduct the frompenthusiastic admirers who had the good fortune of meeting her. In such plays as began to think that a change might be neces-Magda; Camille, and Romeo and Juliet she sary. The young Emperor, chagrined at defeat, was seen atcher best and always attracted a large audience. As we stated in criticising for reform was especially noticeable as coming hepacting in the Shakespearian tragedy, she from the younger men among the literati of was "the personification of all that is sweet in highest rank." girlhood, and her gigantic struggle with the lengthy role moved every hearer. For picturesqueness, for tragic intensity, for variety, and for the peculiar gift of exciting the imagination. all combined, it stands, and is likely to stand, unrivalled by any of her efforts." The deceased lady left Hongkong on the 3rd January for

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The following are the naval promotions gazetted, on the 30th June as telegraphed to Vice Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, commanding on the China station.

To be Captains: -- Commanders Claud A. W Hamilton (commanding H.M.S. Rosarto). Eustace, William C. Pakenham, William H. Baker-Baker. Cresswell J. Eyres Francis S. Miller, Frans G. Eyre, Arthur C Leveson, and Henry F. Oliver.

To be Commanders:-Lieutenants Stewar Eyelyn Forster, Ernest C. Hardy (commanding H.M.S. Waterwitch on surveying service in China Adrain G. Allgood. Charles B Mill r (H.M.S. Talbot). Percy W. Rimington. Crawford Mrclachlan. William D. Church. Afred C. Sykes. Alexander P. Davidson. John:Luce, Thomas L. Shelford (Senior Lieutenant H. M. fligship Glory). John D. Edwards (Gunnery Lieutenant H. M. flagship Glory.) Raymond A. Nugent, Henry A. Adams Francis W. Cauffeild, Edward L. Booty, Eustace La T. Leatham, George H. Baird, Wilfrid Henderson, Reginald F. Parker, Wilmot S. Wilkinson, Thomas P. Bonham, Anbrey Clure Hugh Smith, Arthur G. Smith, Stewart A Perry-Ayscough, Ernest S. Carey, Murray F Sueter, George B. Powell (formerly commanding H.M.S. Kinsha on the Upper Yangtze).

To be Lieutenants: -Sub-Lieutenants Stewart D. Blaia (H. M. flagship Glory). Colin E. M. Law, John A. S. Blackwood, Frederick I M. Boothby (II.M.S. Bramble). Robert G Davenport (H.M.S. Amphitrite). 1 enry Leigh (H.M.S. Argonaut).-N. C. D. News.

> METHODS OF REFORM IN CHINA AND THEIR NET RESULTS.

(Being a paper read before the Shanghai Missionary Association on the 5th of May.) AV DR. GILBERT REID.

Reform in China has been talked about so much that many are already tired of it; and yet, the one important consideration in securing the preservation of the Chinese Government, and of guaranteeing the proper relations with Foreign Powers, is that which relates to the real reform of the whole political system of China, and, as essential to this, of individual Chinese.

Very few have stopped to consider the difficulties which stand in the way of reform measures. The very antiquity of China, reaching far back beyond the beginnings of any other nation of Europe or America, and even in those early days, possessing a remarkable civilisation, with well-formed systems of learning, ethics, religion, and politics, induces the Chinese, who are educated according to the old methods, to be not only conservative, but slow to accept theories from abroad. The fact that the present ruling dynasty is regarded by the Chinese as foreign, though equally representative of the Mongolian race of the whole Empire, has served to restrain Manchu officials, and the Imperial family, from all I startling innovations, out of fear of injury to their own supremacy. The aggressiveness of outside nations has burdened the already perplexed Rulers of China with conflicting threats and bewildering complications, and has aroused in the Chinese a suspicion of the foreigners' motives, and antipathy to foreign ideas. Is it any wonder, then, that China has been slow to reform? Do the critics of China appreciate the magnitude of the task which, with academic precision,

they mark out? As a race the Chinese are strikingly conservative. They are slow, patient, plodding, steadfast, and solid. The literati, and the mandarins, who as a rule have been chosen from the literati, have been until very lately, through their training in the old learning in the Conservatism. This conservatism is a form of patriotism, and is not, as some think, utterly reprehensible. But the persistent and everwidening contact with foreign nations has tended to impress the Chinese mind with what is new, if not always with what is best, Looking back through past years we can detect a reform movement in China, and I think we must conclude that the movement, in spite of all difficulties, has been a forward one.

It is not our purpose to go minutely into all the efforts after reform, or into all definite reform measures, but especially to examine the reform movement since the great antireform Boxer upheaval of 1900.

But reform at the present time cannot be appreciated without knowing something of past efforts after reform and their results. begin with, the spirit of reform was being. cultivated, first, by diplomatic relations in Peking, and consular relations at the ports, and then through the growing influence of the foreign staff in the Customs service. The men who have been connected with that service have not only represented the best training of the West, but they have, with a large degree of unanimity, sustained true friendliness with the Chinese officials, and have understood the Chinese character and the reason for the conservative spirit of the vast body of Chinese. Well-trained missionaries scattered throughout the provinces, and frequently coming in contact with the officials and literati, have also exerted a salient influence in favour of progressiveness and the adoption of new ideas and

Some of the literature that has been prepared has prepared the way for reform policies, and has provided the necessary data for making those policies sound and effective. In the old days, Dr. Allen's," China and her Neighbours," Dr. Faber's ." Western Civilisation" and Dr. Martin's various treatises on International Law. exerted a great influence. "The Review of the Times " or Wan Kuo Kung Pao, edited by Dr. Allen, has done wast good in the way to fe been a storehouse of information to the Japan War," and the various essays on reform, reform as it is found to-day. Neither should we omit a reference to the native Press, which,

new methods.

The spirit of reform first became notice- they have been ignored or rejected. able after the China-Japan War, when the | coliapse of China as a military and naval Power, and the sudden display of the strength, Boards sweep away their abuses and extonions, progress, and prowess of the neighbouring and do away with the bondage of precedents world: Even the conservative officials at Peking began to inquire, to read, to study. The demand

other large cities of the Empires Newspapers and magazines made "Progress" their watchto the "North-China Daily News," but it never In fact these men are the only permanent staff reached its destination, and so I am unable to of the Boards, and without their help the give the full ficts as I had learned them at the | business, of the Boards could not be carried known to us all.

ward advisers, and was enger to break away from the shackles that held him back. In the regulations, there has been some slight change; young men of his own age he found kindred tpirits. With their advice he could do something to help save his Empire from ruin, and os make China strong and respected, as Japan had become. He had good aims and unex-How far the rush of reforming edicts came of the country." On July 2nd, another Edict threw away the lash, and told the young man to take the back seat and keep quiet. The most important reform of that period

related to education. There were eight items : First: A National University. Second: Colleges and schools for Western

learning, and the transforming of the temples and the Confucian colleges into such school. Third: Sending Chinese students abroad to be educated.

Fourth: Change in the system of literary examinations whereby the Wen Chang should be given up and the T'se and Lun, or thesis, should be adopted. Fifth: Special examinations to test the

excellence of the Chinese for official preferment. Sixth: Special examinations in military Seventh: Change in military dell by the

wider adoption of Western methods of military tactics and use of Western arms. Eighth: The Translation Bureau and an Official Magazine in Peking. After the conp

d'diat, all these reforms of education were discarded except that relating to the Peking University and the change in military drill. A second class of reforms related to retrenchment and especially getting rid of many useless offices and officials. This purpose, however desirable, failed to be practicable.

A third class of reforms related to materia development. A Railway Mming Bureau, and also a Bureau of Commerce and Agriculture, were ordered to be established. This order became a dead letter after the coup d'etat. A fourth class of reforms provided facilities

for smaller official and of people to make known their wishes direct to the Emperor. The change proved to be only sporadic. A fifth class of reforms sought to restrict the reforms of the older and conservative officials The Emperor denounced the obstructionists, and the obstructionists proceeded to denounce

the Emperor. -Other things were talked of such as a Parliament, a new arrangement of the Boards, a new Cabinet, some form of a Republic and even a change of costume. The really dangerous element was intrigue against the Empress Dowager. In fact Reform was overthrown through the intrigic of the reformers.

Reform remained silent, though it was not dead, from September 1898 until the Court with its reactionaries had fled away in the autumn of 1900 to the Western Capital, and found i self compelled to make terms of peace with the combined Western Powers whom had outraged and enraged.

We now come to the more interesting, but more difficult, task of examining th character of the reforms which have emanated the last two years and more from the Empress Dowager and her advisers. It will be noted that many of the reforms which the Emperor fucian Classics, the highest exponents of con- advocated, and which the Empress-Dowage rescinded, have since been promulgated by the Empress Dowager. Whatever may have been the reason, it may be regarded as something of a victory for reform, that the Empress-Dowager, the real Sovereign of China at the present time, has been won over, willingly or unwillingly, to order that those things shall be done, which the radical spirit of the Emperor espoused with such enthusiasm five years ago.

The reform edicts which have been issued, whether in the name of the Emperor or of the Empress-Dowager, but really expressing the sentiment of the Empress-Dowager, may be treated of in two ways according to the chronological, or according to the logical, order of certain definite principles. In our examination of the subject, we propose to make use of both these methods, as the clearest way to show the trend of events, and to test the real results of well-worded memorials and edicts,-N. C. D. News,

(1.) Early in the year 1900, a Decree was issued to the Viceroys and Governors of all the Provinces, calling for suggestions as to the best methods of reforms to be carried out when peace should be concluded with the foreign Powers. In less than three months, the Court at Hsianfu had received so many replies with such a variety of suggestions, many of them conflicting, that it was found necessary to or ganise a new Official Department, to deal especially with all propositions of reform, and to be called the Ministry of Government Affairs or inaptly called, the Board of Regency. This Board is still in existence, but as it really con sists of the leading officials who are in the Cabinet, or who are prominent Viceroys, seems to occupy an insignificant place in the Departments of the Government. There have, however, been presented by that body to the Throne a few important memorials, which may be said to represent the prevailing ruling senti-

Among the most important suggestions that periodical literature, and has month by month have been made by the provincial authorities, the combined memorial of Vicerovs Lit educated Chinese. Later books published by K'un-yi and Chang Chih-tung stands supreme; the Diffusion Society such as Dr. Richard's it is, in fact, a comprehensive treatise on translation of McKenzie's "Nineteenth Cenn reform worthy to take its place alongside tury," Dr. Allen's great work on the "china- of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's book Learn. Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai has also presented have all helped in bringing about advance in | important memorials which have carried great weight. Several memorials presented by the late Viceroy at Canton, Tao Mu, have also contained worthy suggestions, but as some of them were not equally pleasing to the Court,

(2.) On May 28th, in the same year, a long Decree was issued, ordering that the six various business of State as may seem best under the circumstances " It was also ordered that the work of the Boards should be consiege of 1900. I sent the paper for publication | position under other names in the same Board. on Western methods,

However, some of the main facts are out satisfactorily. As to sweeping away the abuses of the Boards, I would conclude that The Emperor was tired of his old and back. There is as much abuse to:day as there ever was. As to giving up past precedents and old there is not as much slavish adherence to precedent as has characterised the Chinese Government in the past.

(3) On June 3rd, 1901, an Edict was issued ordering that special examinations pected determination. Instead of being a be arranged for officials in the Provinces, weak figure-head, he suddenly displayed who sought offici I preferment. The Edict thoughtfulness, seriousness, resolution, and a ladded, "We, mother and son, are united sincere love for his people. He surprised his in heart, and are equally anxious to obtain cabinet, the whole nation, and the whole world. | able and good men to assist in the reformation from his own brain or from the enthusiasm of appeared that such examinations be held to of his young advisers, we can hardly say, select good men for office; and on July 9th, Reform was certainly "coming," at least so far the provincial authorities were directed to carry as pen could make it "boom." He was sitting the matter out thoroughly. These special exin his Chariot of State, holding with loose reins | aminations have only been adopted in a few the young colt, and lashing it. The Empress | Provinces, by Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai in the Dowager, sitting behind and seeing the dan- Province of Chihli, by Governor Chou Fu. in ger of overturning the chariot, seized the reins, the Province of Shantung, by the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and perhaps in an unimnortant way in a few of the other provinces The examinations have generally consisted of writing essays on historical and political themes. While not much has been accomplished in this way thus far, there is no reason why this system of examination should not develop with the grow h of education, until intime there shall be a regular system of civil service examination throughout all the Pro-

(4.) On the same day as the previous Edict, June 3rd, another Edict was also issued to all the high Provincial Authorito abolish unnecessary secretaries and followers in the Provincial yamens, and for the regular officials to personally and faithfully conduct their official business. So far as we know, this order has been left to the captice of each individual official, and as a rule the crowds of hangers on at the yamens, with their red-tasselled hats, have not been diminished. We noticed the other day that Governor Chao, in assuming his new post in Hunan began to clear out the useless attendants connected with the Governor's yamen, but I fancy that in a short time new attendants will appear to take the place of those who have been dismissed. Now and then in the past, without any special Edict, there have been Governors who have really believed in the honest and economical administration of office, but such have been the exception. Nothing, however, is more necessary than that one who has nothing to do should not be connected with any yamen. is always these hangers-on who nourish bribery. extortion and all torms of knavery, causing every yamen to be looked upon by the Chinese people as a tiger's den.

(5) On June the 5th, 1501, and Edict appeared, approving of the memorial from Sun Chianal, one of the older and more pure-minded officials at the Capital, and a former tutor of the Emperor. He himself, though holding the highest literary rank, proposed that all members of the Hanlin College should devote themselves to practical matters and studies, such as history, politics, and even the sciences, rather than spend their time in merely writing poetry and old-fashioned essays. This was really a remarkable proposal from such a man, supposed to represent the old-fashioned school, though patriotic in spirit and inclined to the adoption of improvements in administering the present Government. This proposal was ordered to be carried into effect, but up to the present nothing has been done except in so far as a few members of the Hanlin with progressive tendencies, have, of their own accord, begun the study of new branches of learning. Nevertheless, may be possible for this proposal to be carried out in such a way through courses of reading and lectures, that men standing highest in the literary excellencies of the Empire shall be futher equipped, by additional training, for public positions. Instead of ignoring the Hanlin College I personally should like to see that College turned into a kind of Collège de France, with instruction given, at least, in branches of politics and history. This matter I will refer to later on in connection with the Imperial University in Peking.

(6) On July 5th, 1901, an Edict was issued, calling on all the Chinese Ministers abroad to select capable Chinese who had been studying in other countries, and to send them back to help the Government, their expenses to be borne by the Government. It may be safely said that in the present regime, young men who have studied abroad, are looked upon with more favour than at any time during the past not excepting the Reform period of 1898. Both the previous and the present Ministers to Washington have studied abroad. The present Customs Taotai at Tientsin, the right-hand man of Yuan Shih-kai, also studied for several years. in the States. There; have not been many of such to attain a high position, but the attitude of office. of the Government toward them is much more. generous than before.

(7) On August 29th, 1901, appeared a lengthy and very important Edict, bearing on the local, provincial, and national literary examination. t abolishes once and forever the essay style of the Ming Dynasty, called the pah-ku-wenchange, and orders in its place essays according to the form of the Lun or the Tse, first on Chinese Government and History, second, on Western Science and Government, and, third. on the four Books a d the five Classics. In the last triennial examination it would be seen that the value of this ref rm depended largely on the examiners. If ar examiner could possibly have a knowledge of Western branches, an well as have a proficiency in the Chinese language, an examination according to the new method

would be thorough. But this only is a supposition at pres nt. Neither the examiners, nor a large part of the scholars to be examined, have any wide knowledge of other than their own Classics and their own history. Still, the evil method of the Wen-chang, which hampers the free development and expression of thought, has been abolished. The way is now open for young men with the new learn-ing, along with a proper training; in Chinese literary excellence, to secure degrees with the promise ultimately of official service. There; has been a talk of abolishing the whole, system of literary examinations and. of having the, degrees given, by a graded. system of educational institutions. To my, mind, the pre e.t. system, should not be abolished, until the system of such graded, institutions has been well established.

(9) On September the 11th, 1901, the Throne issued an Order that regulations be drawn up for military academies and that such academics be started in every province, "that the country may depend on our armies to defend our Thearths and homes, as if surrounded by a strong wall." The next day an Edict was issued relating to the teaching, staff of all military schools. On March the 11th of ast year, six months after the previous Edict, an Edict was issued rebuking the Viceroys and Governors of the provinces for delay, in reporting on the condition of their provincial armies, and for delay in establishing military schools. On De cember 7th of last year, this matter of military drill was applied to the Manchus, and three thousand Manchus in Peking were ordered to be selected for studying under Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, in the military academy at Tientsin. On December 13th, also of last year, Viceroys and Governors were ordered to select | be met by a larger number of instructors from their most promising officers in the army, and | abroad, send them to Tientsin or Wuchang to learn the system of drill, so that afterwards similar. military academies could be started in all the provinces for training a large army. It is certain that the Government lays the greatest stress on this matter, but no large number of either Manc'us or Chinese seem to be anxious to enter the army. Military service, as yet, does not stand as high in China as it does in the West or in Japan. This may indeed be a fortunate thing for the peace of the world.

forbidding the sale of official rank, or of offices. This idea stands at the very basis of all true reformation. But while official rank, as such, is not now open for sale as before, yet the use of money in securing office is even more indispensable, than it was former-Since the Court returned to Peking, avarice, bribery or, to speak politely, the giving of gift has, we might say, been rampant in Peking. This feature of the politics of China almost drives away the hope that all other reforms' combine ! have been able to arouse. Looking at other things, one might conclude that China stands a chance advancing, but looking at the corruption that exists, with its air of res ectability, one almos loses heart for the future of China. It is moral stamina, simplicity in living, economy in ex penditure, honesty in administration, patriotism, and a conscience, that China needs more than anything clse.

an Edict was issued on September the 11th,

(11.) In the course of events, we now come to another element of reform. On September 14th, 1901, every Shuyuen or Confucian College was ordered to be turned into a school for Western learning, and a University was ordered to be established in every Provincial Capital. Nearly a month later, on October 10th, another | Edict relating to this matter was issued. It | May 13th Shen Chia-pen, a Vice-President ordered that a graded system of schools be of the Board of Punishments, and wu established from the Provincial capital. Ting-fang, who was, then Minister in Wasti rough the Prefectural cities down to the hington, were ordered to draw up a digest of District cities, and finally to a system of laws such as could be included in the Chinese Primary schools. It was ordered that the legal system. I know it is the intention of His. Board of Government Affairs and the Board of Rites draw up suitable regulations. On | November 25th, on receipt of a memorial from the Board of Government Affairs, and a Minimorial from Yuan Shih-k'ai, the then Governor of Shantung, schools were ordered to be established speedily, and the plan of Governor Yuan was approved of, namely,

augurate the system of graded schools. The as a sufficient number of this uniform currency from the Provincial Colleges should be sent up to the Imperial University at Peking to be examined, when the second and third degrees would be granted, after which the successful ones would be given official rank. Later on, in February of last year, approval was given to the regulations drawn up for the University at Peking, by the Chancellor Chang Pai-hsi, and each province was ordered to send contributions for the support of the Imperial Univer-The same month it was ordered that school for Western learning be started for the Manchus The next month another order was issued to the provinces inquiring what schools had been started, and calling on the Viceroys and Governors to report thereon. Towards the end of last year, on December 1st, an Edict was issued that not only men with a degree; of M.A., but those with the Doctor's degree. and those even who were in the Hanlin, should take acoursenstudy at the Imperial University. after which Diplomas would be given them, entitling them to enter the ranks of expectants

This statement shows that the greatest emphasis has been placed upon Educational Ref rm, the main points of which are first, that there should be a graded system of Education al Institutions cu'minating in the University at Peking; second, that those possessing literary degrees should also enter upon a course of study at these Institutions; and, third, that men with Diplomas from the Imperial University will secure literary degrees, and will be entitled to enter on official service.

What is the net result of these Edicts on Educational Reform? As to the Imperial University, owing to failure to recognise experienced educationists from the West, and an inclination to secure the services only of the Japanese, little thorough work has been accomplished. Two hundred students were reported as being enrolled in the Normal official class, to enter on the course of the so- | most part, extending from June to November: after- further, experience, a real University | were a politic move, rather than the outcome? As to Provincial Colleges, the only ones with a beginning is made in reform, and that a any degree of promise are those where foreign apparently the Throne gives its countenance to in tructors have been invited to take the lead | to reform. Third: It is a striking fact that started was in the Province of Shantung under | men with conservative tendencies, and by the auspices of the then Governor Yuan no means friendly toward foreigners, have Shih-klai, towards the end of 1901. Dr.: Watin. Hayes was the President, and since his have been thus initiated amid conservative surresign tion; Professor Goodcell, formerly in the | roundings, what may we expect when pro-Public School in Shanghai, has been engaged as instructor in English: There are, I believe, (8) On the same day of the previous Edicti | one hunderd and thirty students enrolled. The another. Edict i was sissued, relating to the College seems to be a perminency. In the military examination for military degrees. By Province of Chihli, there are really two prothis Edici, not only the old method of testing wincial Colleges, both under the auspices of until the coup d'état of 1898, was generally ducted by those who are called secretaries, and | military proficiency, by mere feats of muscular | Yuan Shih-k'ai, the present acting Viceroy. not by those who are called clerks, lower in strength; was abolished but, in fact, the whole The one College is at Paotingfu, with over one rank than the secretaries, but having really system of securing military degrees was aban- | hundred in the ndance; the other is, at possessed the greatest power. These clerks have | doned Competitors for such degrees were now | Tientsin, with nearly noe hundred students, shown this to be the case. In an interesting, Reform Clubs were started in Paking and generally kept the records at their own houses, ordered to join some army corps, or else to Both of these, are under the direction. Edict that appeared October and, 1901, it was have been the ones who have known all the pre- study in some military academy. In a subseque of Dr., Tenney, There are also under his again stated that the Emperor and the Empress, cedents, and whose good will has always been | ent Edict of October 12th of last year, military | direction fifteen prefectural schools where the Downger were one at heart and that the adopword: Everywhere the spirit of teform was; essential, if any business with their superiors graduates of the highest degree were ordered to studies are for the most part elementary. The tipn of the Western methods was necessary. was to be carried through successfully, accord study three years in some military academy. College organised at Taiyuanfu, in Shansi, by "The Officials, and people,", the Edict said, Thus things drifted to the memorable year of ing to rule and routine. So far as I knew It seems that while military degrees have been. Dr. Timothy hichards from funds that were, must divest themselves of the belief that the 1898. The reforms of that period I outlined in some of the official posts in the Boards have discarded the former aspirants for such degrees set apart as indemnity for the missions, bas Throne is not in earnest for reform, for the Shanghai and America, reaching San Francisco; a paper which was read before the Peking been given up; while the persons who have do not now aspire to gotthwaith the largest number of Foreign instructors of Empress Downger is determined to allow no which she had left to tour the Orients Society just a month before the filled those posts have generally been given and training of the military academy conducted any Government Institution in China. There, ball measure, Let us trust that this will ere over two hundred students entolled and really be found to be true. Fifth: The one great

the work is regarded as full of promise. Other arthouts have been started, in other Provincial, capitals, and in many of the large cities of the Empire. Of course the instruction is necessarily elementary, but there is a growing demand for Western Education and there is no strong official opposition standing in the way. The system as outlined in the regulations approved of by the Board of Government Affairs, will need many years to be completely. developed; but it is a great gain that the Government has decided definitely in favour of Western Education, with so little opposition either from the officials or from the literati.

The unwillingness to utilise foreign instructors, or to give them authority, as well as the intolerance which has been exhibited in the question of ceremonies, may be disheartening; but with the growing demand for education, it will be found that the supply will only

(12) On September 17th, 1901, another kind of reform was again initiated. In the Edict of that day, the Viceroys and Governors were directed to send students abroad to be educated with provision f r promotion on their return. A year later, a similar Edict was issued, and this has been widely observed, especially by the Yangtze Viceroys. Most of the students have gone to Japan, but there is an inclination to still have a select few who will study in Europe and America. What is most potice-(10) Turning to another feature of reform, Table is the change that has come over the sentiment of the Manchus. Sons of the nobles are 1901, exhorting honesty-among all officials and | e ther going abroad to travel or going for the purpose of study. In fact it is quite a fad with the young nobility to get out of Peking, and to see something of the world.

Very few of the Chinese students, who have gone abroad have shown that diligence and thoroughness that the Inpanese have always shown in their search for knowledge in other lands. Still, a great deal is being learned and we are glad to believe that their is an improve-

(13.) In February of last year, a startling Edict was issued, abolishing the old prohibition of intermarriage of the Manchus and Chinese, and exhorting the Chinese everywhere to give up the practice of foot-binding. This Edict was not issued as a command, but the change of custom is helped forward by the known wishes of the Imperial family. (14.) March eith of last year, an Edict was

issued, stating the desirability of embodying in the Chinese laws mode:n laws adopted from abroad; and the Chinese Ministers to foreign Courts were er ered to collect books on laws relating to mines, railways, and commerce. The three Viceroys-Liu K'un-yi, Chang Chih-tung, and Yuan Shih-k'ai-were also ordered to select men to be sent to Peking to help in the translation of such books. On

Excellency Wu to go on with this matter; but. I think it very plain to us all, that such a task requires the help of many legal experts, who at the same time are not radical, and do not fail to appreciate the character of the laws already: existing in China and adapted to the Chinese. (15) In the development of these reform

measures, we at last come down to an Edict of first, to have a Provincial College, and then to | a few days ago, April the 22nd, when on the have schools in the Prefectural and District | recommendation of Prince Ching, just appointcities. The regulations which Governor Yuan | ed to be head of the Cabinet, he and another had drawn up were ordered to be followed in | member of the Cabinet, Ch'ü Hung-chi, with every province. On December 5th, on the | the Board of Revenue, were empowered to make receipt of another memorial from the Board of | arrangements for a uniform coinage in China; Government Affairs, wherein the regulations | by establishing in Peking the chief mint where drawn up by Yuan Shih-k'ai had been in the such coins should be struck off, and which main sanctioned, it was now ordered with should take the place of the coins in other further reiteration that each Province in | mints with their different standards. As soon Edict then added that successful students should be prepared, all taxes and duties are ordered to be paid by the use of such coins. If this is carried out, one of the points in the British Commercial Treaty will have been (16.) In connection with these different re-

forms commanded by the Throne, we ought not to omit a reference to a really very important reform in the social life of the Court and the high officials on the one side, and the representative families from abroad on the other side. Those only who have known from personal experience the obstacles that have stood in the way of such friendly felations in the past, of the suspicion and espionage that have prevailed, can appreciate the importance of the change, in spirit and in practice, among the highest in the land. Considering the character and the past conduct of some of the high personages, who are now receiving with open arms the ladies and gentlemen, with their childern of our home lands, we may with reason be dissatisfied, and even disgusted, but none the less. we should not close our eyes to the significance, of the change that has thus taken, place, since: the return of the Court to Peking. We have always argued that impr ved social relations between the East and the West are the foundation of mutual understanding and mutual. peace. I believe that this is equally so in the present social situation in Peking. We have now given the outline of the re-

forms of the present régime of the Empress Dowager. A few things should be noted in; characterising these reforms :--

First: Most of these reforms are similar, in. character, and oftentimes in language, to the reforms promulgated by the Emperor in 1898, It is a striking fact that though it is understood that there is still disagreement between the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, and though the Edicts of the Emperor at first were I countermanded by, the Emeress Downgers: there is, at last, this agreement in the reforms Department, but the Normal Department has tof both. Second: Most of the reform Edicts of been little mo e than a primary school. There | of the present régime were promulgated prior h were only fifty students enrolled from the to the return of the Court to Peking, for the called Official de, artment. The result has of 19 1. From this fact, it may be surmised been unsatisfactory, but it is to be hoped that | with good reason, that the reform measures. may in time be developed from the present of sincere conviction and an awakened con-vsmall beginnings, in the capital of the Empire. | science: But even so, we should rejoice that There are only three of these. The first one | these reforms have been promulgated, whilst' been the advisors of the Throne. If reforms gressive men are at the head of affairs. Fourth: It is hard to believe that no reform has been. intended. I, for one, do not believe that the Court has been merely trying to "throw dust inditheeyes of foreigners. The Empress Dowager. regarded as rather progressive and open-minded in her temperament and public policy, Since the experience of 10, 0, she has more than ever

of the existing reforms. It was Philips Brooks: present only forward contracts settled in the live thousand fresh troops had arrived the who once said, "Christ never cared to re-shape winter are being filled; circumstances until He had regenerated. It His disciples caught this method. Almost they seemed to have been filled with a true conception of its divine method,—that not from the outside but from the inside; not; by the remodelling of institutions, but by a change of character; not by the suppression of vice, but by the destruction of sin, the world was to be saved." Keeping in mind these words, we can truthfully say, that what China needs most of all, is moral reformation, and, as essential to this, regeneration from above.

Right here we may notice a strange feature of Chinese official life; many of those who are most friendly to foreign influences are the most corrupt; many who are conservative and antiforeign are the most honest. "The old-timer" prides himse's on his ethics; the friend of foreigners has caught craze for wealth, and has learned the ways of the spendthrift and debauchee. The best way to win the conservative man oftentimes is, not by magnifying everything foreign, but by reverting to moral principles. For example, a former Governor of the Province of Shantung, Li Ping-heag, was noted as extremely hostile to everything foreign. but he was spoken of as the most francest official in China. A few years ago I sent him a document on reform, in which the moral element was made supreme. The Governor wrote me a personal letter expressing his hearty approval the only letter, I think, he ever addressed to a

foreigner. Official may be honest according to the Chinese sys em, though dishonest according to our own system of administration. If censure is to be passed, it should be passed on the system, more than on the individual. Officials not only receive salaries determined by law, but other amounts determined by custom. What is beyond costom is regarded by the Chinese as corruption, and generally takes the form of briber, or extortion. The reason why the Chinese system is not changed to the Occidental is because its workings are familiar to all. If a high official needs more money for himself or for his department, he merely informs those immediately under him, and they in turn call . upon their inferiors To place the direction of the revenues and the expenditures of the whole Empire in control of the central Government at Peking seem to the Chinese a needless burden, much as if some Department at Washington or in London should undertake to control all the houses and shops, wholesale and retail, throughout the whole country, rather than to allow each man to manage his own business. Only a few hundred years ago every European country had the system now prevailing in China. But as the system has changed Europe, so it must change in China if China is to hold her own. The task, however, is more arduous than was ever undertaken in any other country. . It will not be mere child's play. Nor can reforms be rushed through by an Imperial Edict or by visionary, hot-headed reformers. Moreover, the complexity of the problem is

intensified by China's international relations. She is not left to adapt to her own conditions any proposed system, but in every move she must question its bearings on her foreign any instructor she pleased. Not so with China. A person of one nationality invited as adviser or instructor, arouses the jealousy of some other nationality and brings about complica-

there has been an advance in the favour Naturally the decorations worn by the foreign reform. In some respects there has been or appearance, and the documents also different almost a revolution in the policy of the Government. Good reform Edicts have been issued, when complaints in this respect have also been and there have already been some good net ciently widespread and deep-rooted to preserve prosperous, it is hard to say at the present strenuous efforts will be needed in the way of | decorations will henceforth be taken care of the problems that now loom up in China and I is so needful in things like these. in all the Far East.-N. C. D. News.

THENTSIN.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

We have been waiting so long for Russia to clear out of Manchuria, or for the Allied Powers to show some front, that I hardly like to venture on any forecasts, but there seems to be some slight indication of coming change. Japanese reservists and those civilians whose names are on the service list have been recalled, and some importance is not unnaturally att ched to the circumstance, though as a matter of fact it is quite possibly nothing more than a precautionary move. It may, on the other hand, signify swagger, and any Japanese face lights up at the bare suggestion of in-pending hostilities. They all "hope so" with vigour. The Russians on the other hand look rather more serious. to see General de Wogaek, who is due to leave there a most immediately for home to take up his post as Aide-de-Camp to the Czar. Capt. Netchvolodoff who is to act as his secretary leaves here for Pert Arthur to-morrow.

Before Pokot loff left here he visited Viceroy Yuan and tried to get on the same terms with him as the Russi ns are on with Prince Ching | were going at a derrific rate as they returned whom they have bough over body and sould the flags. First he approached him on the financial difficulties ground, and offered to lend money to afternoon, on passing through the narrow porput the City finances in or er. Yuan Shi-kai | tals of the harbour one saw at once what an wriggled out of this by declaring her must ask the other officials. Then Pokotiloff the wary | Pacific. On the right-hand side eight dessuggested that he hoped Yuan would not set | troyers were lying beside the wharves and in his face against the Manchurian business | docks, and torpedo-boats seemed to be everyand persuasively urged him to rather recommend Russia's demands then otherwise. Yuan is stated to have waxed impatient at this and declared the matter rested entirely with ing on others in unexpected places. the Wai Wu Pu and h d nothing to do with him: History does not record what Pokotiloff | side of the entrance most elaborate work was thought, but if the story is true he can enter- in progress, and the summit of the Gibraltar-

tain no very warm regard for him: steamers 'aid to belong to the Russian the anchorage, and the result of their labours payable quarterly, and not later than one year Lumber and Mining Co. in the Far East were was apparent already over half the area of from the date of issue. dispatched on the Zist ult. for Tung Cheang | submerged mud which when they have done Tze, the principal up-river bean depot distant some 200 miles. Their ostensible

beans's ored up-river to Newchwang. chwang inland and there is sufficient water to found in the East. An overmastering energy, the credit of the Government of the Philippine allow of the passage of bean craft, but supplies | seemed to be driving these streams of coolies | are still very irregular and scanty owing to the | that jostled and shouted and pulled heavy difficulty of arbitrating the loss in transit. The loads through, the crowded streets, and even tails a loss unless the boat's crew water the Every other few yards one passed Russian very favourable premium and at a much better as in Manila.

the mere material, and so superficial, character. are too high for Southern purchasers, and at soldier outfit and their bayonets always fixed:

is very wonderful to me to see how thoroughly 27th ult, says: Considerable excitement was caused here on the 25th by a canard originatinstantly, as soon as they began their work, ling in Dalny to the effect that the Russiana War Minister had been murdered by a Japane.c. while returning from a banquet given by the Eo peror of Japan. Finally the story was contradicted in an official telegram from

A storm and waterspout is reported: from Karchow with hailstones as large as duck eggs | which is the clause that they must clear out at which are said to have killed two women and six months notice. This notice they have all damaged the crops When I sent the previous award by Mr.

Detring I mentioned, I think, there was one other matter still to be settled, and I append the copy of the award is ued to-day with regard

The Bund, Railway Station Road and parcels of land in dispute and referred for arbitration by L. C. Hopkins, Esq., H.B.M. Consul-General, acting as British Commissioner by despatch dated the 13th of March, 1503.

And by N. Laptew, H.I.R.M. Consul, acting as Russian Conmissioner by despatch dated the 12th March, 19 3.

I, the undersigned, having been called upon to arbitrate in the above matter and having after scrutiny of the patiers and documentary evidence submitted come to the conclusion that the said Bund Road, Railway Station Road and parcel of land marked on plan submitted C, B, and D, were acquired by the Railway Administration previous to the In examining the questions of reform in troubles of the year 1900, and form therefore China and their not results, we may fail to | part and parcel of the land dealt with in the real se the vast complexity that is found, Chi Chia Low case in which award was made under date of the 20th April, 1933-

Accordingly, and to the best of my knowledge and beliefr. I adjudicate the sai! Roads and parcels

of land to the Railway Administration, so that they may be dealt with in conformity with the provi ions of the compromise as recorded in I the minute of the first meeting of the Railway Land Commission held at H. B. M. Consula e General on July the 25th 1902.

2. With regard to the alleged right of Prince Fir to the land forming the Bund Road, Rail way Road and parcels of land marked C. B. and R, the claim is to be dealt with as provided l in pacing raph 2 of my decision in the Chi Chia Low-Land case.

G. DETRING. Arbitrator.

Tientsin, 30th June, 1903.

CHINESE DECORATIONS FOR FOREIGNERS.

A circular dispatch has been recently sent by the Waiwupu to he Viceroys of the Peiyang and Nanyang administration and the various Chinese Ministers abroad stating in future whenever a foreigner is recommended for the decoration of the Double Dragon the star and document referring to same will be furnished by the Waiwupu alone in order to secure uniformity of appearances, etc. It appears that the practice has been that when the Viceroy of the Nanyang: (at-Nanking) recommends a foreigner for the Double Dragon and obtains the consent of the Throne the decoration is then made by some silversmith in policy. Japan was given a free hand to learn | Shaughai while the commission attached to from any scource she pleased and to employ the decoration is written out by one of that Viceroy's secretarial staff, and that when Chinese Minister abroad obtains from the Throne a decoration for a foreigner abroad the star is made by a silversmith in the country to which that Minister is accredited and the com-'All in all, I am inclined to think that | mission drawn out at his Legation, and so on. with which the Government looks upon | recipients are often unlike either in size, make, | in many ways. Indeed cases have been known received from foreign recipients asking that results; but whether the results will be suffi- their decorations be "changed for stars like those worn by certain others" (named) who it the country, and make her people happy and seemed had been decorated with the samekind of rank nominally. This trouble will, moment. it would seem as if far more however, not occur again, as the dies for the reform, and a greater awakening of the con- by the Waiwupu and the documents attached science of her people and her rulers, if the to the decorations also issued by that Board. results produced are to be sufficiently great for | Everything will assume that uniformity which

WAR FREPARATIONS IN PORT ARTHUR.

[BY GEORGE LYNCH.]

We anchored at the harbour's mouth last night, and were about to go in this morning when a Russian naval officer came on board and directed us to wait until the afternoon. The reason soon became apparent, as, one after the other, warships began to come out through the narrow entrance, the last, a battleship of 12,0:0 tons, saluting the admiral. They anchored in a line outside under the almost perpendicular cliffs, which were crowned with forts, or rather batteries of big guns, for Nature has practically constructed the forts, and has much. It is noticeable that he Japanese coolies | only left the engineers some levelling and going about the street are adopting an obtrusive | tunnelling to do. They then commenced some manœuvres. There were two flagged buoys an hated outside the line, and one after another the vessels passed between them and went off at full speed to diff rent points of the M. Lesser has gone through to Port Arthur Phorizon, leaving Jones of heavy smoke fanshaped from the harbour's mouth, that dwindled away and then disappeared altogether. Three hours afterwards they began to appear again, first a blot of smoke, increasing to a dense streaming cloud, and the white streak of water waving from their bows and stern. It seemed to be a speed test, and some of them

When we were allowed to go inside in the impregnable retreat Russia has got in the where in each crevice of the harbour. There were ten, I countrd; as we entered, but during the days following I seemed always to be com-

At the inner side of the fort on the right-hand like rock was blue-spotted with Chinese coolies. From New hwang I learn that two river | On the opposite side dredgers were extending | rate of not more than 4 per cent. per annum, with it will be able to accommodate more ships than Russia will ever have in the Pacific. There ject is to facilitate the transportation of the was quite an astonishing amount of bustle and able bidder. When he has placed the certifiactivity when one landed on shore. It was There has been a fair amount of rain at New- altogether different from any other place to be. the sale, with the Guaranty Trust Company to

deficiency in the present reforms, as we have beans, a course strictly forbidden by edict in [soldiers; in uniform—officers in their smartififigure than was anticipated. The new issue already hinted, is the lack of conscience, the consequence of the extreme to which it was at light-gray overcoats, for companies tramping failure to place honesty, before everything; else, one time carried. Furthermore prices ruling through the streets with, their simple war-

> A friend writing from Newchwang on the they never go away. A friend of mine there whose chief, pastimeris house-riding told me it was simply, extraordinary the number of new barracks they are building invarious directions behind, the twenty-eight forts that, crown the environing hills. The most drastic and startlling, of their various preparations is the order that the whole of the old town is to be evacuted. All the men who have offices, places of business or residences, occupy them under leases in received. The old town is to be converted into la huge barracks. A new town is being prepared for them, however, and the building of it is now seen in progress of feverish activity. about a mile from the old one. It is planned on the broad and ample lines of Dalny. As yet not many houses are completed, but the uprising, walls mark the course, of the future streets. A big restaurant and official buildings are completed, and the afternoons I was there a military band was playing in an unverdant park to an audience of half a dozen nondescript listeners. It would be laughable if one did not see the deep, earnestness of underlying seriousness in it all.—P.M.G.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS IN THE $\int T_{i}^{\infty}K_{i}^{\infty}K_{i}$

The Japun Advertise- says :- Former Chief. Officer Bent of the steamer Hongkong Maru has been appointed to the command of the steamer Nippon-Maru, which sailed for Honolulu and San Francisco on the 4th. Former Chief Officer, Smith, of the America Marn, leaves for Hongkong to take command of the steamer. Robilla Maru, sailing the company's line between Hongkong and Manila, Mr. Filmere, son of Capt. Filmere of the Hongko-g Maru, has been appointed Ch ef Officer of the America Maru. Captain N. N. Greene, the popular commander of the Nippon, remains at Yokohama over one voyage to enjoy a much needed rest. Captain T. P. Bishop, of the Robilt's Maru, returns to Yokohama, to be present at the Court of Inquiry relating at the grounding of his ship.

ACCIDENT TO S.S. "ROHILLA · MARU

On the morning of 12th instant while the s.s. Rohilla Maru, commanded by Capt. Bishop, was leaving Manila harbour at a slow speed, a launch was observed towing the Quartermaster collier No. 3, from port to starboard, crossing the Robilla Marus bow. The Maru blew one whistle for port, but no notice being taken of the signal, she blew three more blasts, and went full speed astern. The launch towing the collier kept her original course, and in consequence the collier struck the port bow of the Maru, causing damage to some of the plates The launch, which was afterwards found to be the St. Louis, dropped the tow line of the collier, allowing her to drift, and the Maru, having cleared the collier, had to stop, on account of the proximity of the U.S. Transport Logan. The St. Louis finally picked up the tow line of the collier and towed her across the Maru's bow out of the way. At 11.46 a.m. the Robilla Maru proceeded ahead in order to clear the transport, and the breakwater. She then stopped outside of the harbour and was, boarded by the Customs officials, and a representative of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha who had been standing near by. The Rosetta Maru left Manila the same day at 3 o'clock. We are informed that a letter of protest has been sent by the Captain of the Robilla Maru to the owner of the St.

The Rehilla Maru lest for Manila on Friday morning, and will be docked on her

PHILIPPINE PRODUCTS DUTY FREE.

The Washington correspondent of the Monila Times says that at the coming session of Congress, some of the leading Congressmen and Senators, men like. Aldrich, Lodge, etc., have agreed to carry out the following policy regarding the Philippines:-

All products of the Islands will be permitted to come in duty free for a term of five years. At the end of this period a duty will be placed on sugar and tobacco, but all other products such as coffee, cocao, etc., or in other words al of such products produced in the Philippine Islands that cannot be produced in the United States, will, at all times, be permitted to enter the United States free of duty. The annual importations into the United States of coffee, cocao, etc., amount to about \$100,000,000. is the intention to have all such products grown in the Philippines, and place virtually a prohibited duty on such commodities entering the United : tates from other countries. Of course we all know that an excellent quality of coffee can be grown in the Islands; however, this will require years. Immediate relief wil be the free o ening of our market to Philippine sugar and tobacco. According to my orinion, and in which Mr. Cameron agrees with me, that if our markets are open to Philippine sugar and and tobacco, for five years they will be open to these products for all time to come. In five years' time, these interests in the Philippines should be sufficiently strong to make a successful fight in Congress for a continuation. President Roosevelt has consented to give support to this policy, provided same is endorsed by Governor Talt and General Wright.

PHILIPPINE NEW COINAGE.

\$3,000,000 IN BONDS BEING ISSUED. A wire to the Cablenews, dated New York. ficates for the purchase of bullion have been

is ued at Washington. authorization of the Commission expressed in the act passed on July first certificates issued constitute the second instalment of \$3,000,000 issued for the purchase of silver bullion out of. which to coin the new pesos. The certificates of the preceding year, and before April the are issued in denominations of \$1,000 and are disease had completely disappeared. redeemable in gold. They bear interest at the

The Secretary of War is authorized to issue these certificates and to dispose of them in the open market to the highest and most favourcates he is instructed to deposit the proceeds of

of bullion for the coinage as it is needed.

"the coinage of the currency is being pushed with all possible haste and the proceeds will be needed for the purchase of bullion.

FORTIFICATIONS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Inasmuch as Admiral Dewey fully agrees with Lieutenant-General Miles that adequate fortifications should be provided for the principal parts in the Philippine there is increased reason to hope that the matter may receive favourable consideration at the next session of Congress. As has already been mointed out by General Crozier and General Gillespie, the Philippine ports have not yet been fortified simply because Congress has voted no money for that purpose. Army and Navy officers familiar with conditions in the islands all admit that the principal harbour should bevided with effective shore defences. once the money is appropriated, the works can be constructed in the short order. ||Spanish | batteries on Corregidor Island, which commanded the entrance to the harbour of Manila, and those at Cavite, were all destroyed by Dewey and have never been restored. understood that Admiral Dewey believes that these batteries should be replaced with powerful modern armament which, with a comprehensive system of auxiliary mines, would render the harbour of Manila virtually impregnable: against attack. It is a fortunate thing that General Miles has brought this matter forward in his report. - A. & N. Journal

FIGHTING THE PLAGUE

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The National Geographic Magazine gives the main facts of the report of the Philippine Commission on the extermination of plague by the American administration. It states that bubonic plague was discovered at Manila on December 26, 1899, and slowly but steadily increased in its ravages up to December, 1901. The deaths in 1900 numbered 199 and in 1911 reached a total of 432. The disease was: at its worst each year during the hot, dry months of March, April and May, nearly or quite disappearing during September, October, November and December. It will be noted that the number of cases in 1901 exceeded that in 1900 by 200, while the number of deaths was about two and a half times as great, and the percentage of mortality among persons attacked increased from 73 in 19.3 to 91.7 in 1901. This heavy increase in plague for the year 1901 justified the apprehension that a severe epidemic would occur in 19.2. Strenuous | this the Japanese have managed to buy up all efforts were made to improve the general sanitary condition of the city, but the habits of the Chinese residents and the lower class of a Japanese town of considerable proportions Filipinos were such as to render the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations well-nigh | building is in active progress, and wide and

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST HOUSE RATS. On account of the important part which house rats are known to play in the distribution of bubonic plague, a systematic campaign was inaugurated against these rodents in Manila. Policemen, sanitary inspectors, and specially appointed rat-catchers were furnished with traps and poisen, and both traps and poison were distributed to private individuals under proper restrictions. A bounty was paid for all rats turned over to the health authorities, and stations were established at convenient points throughout the city where they could be received. Each rat was tagged with the street and number of the building or lot from which it came, was dropped into a strong antiseptic solution, and eventually sent to the Biological Labora, to:y, where it was subjected to a bacteriological examination for plague. During the first two steadily increased, reaching the alarming the lender becomes absolutely irresistible. maximum of 2.3 per cent. in October. At this | The title deeds of houses and lands are transfertime numerous rats were found dead of plague | able documents. The possession of the titlefact that epidemics of plague among the rats of the holder of the deed, according to law, to by epidemics among human beings, the gravest apprehension was felt, the rapid spread of the disease among the rats after the weather had become comparatively dry being a particularly unfavourable symptom.

HOUSE INFECTIONS. It was deemed necessary to prepare to deal with a severe epidemic, and a permanent detention camp, capable of accommodating fifteen hundred persons, was accordingly established on the grounds of the San Lazaro Hospital. Hoping against hope, the board of health redoubled its efforts to combat the disease. The force of sanitary inspectors was greatly increased, and urder the able supervision of Dr. Meacham their work was brought to a high degree of efficiency. Frequent house tohouse inspections were made in all parts of the city where the disease was known to exist. The sick were removed to the hospital if practicable; otherwise they were cared for where found and

the spread of infection gu rded avainst. Plague houses were thoroughly d's nfected, and their owners were comp lied, under direction of the assist int sanitary engineer, to make necessary alteration. ment ground floors were laid; double walls and double ceilings, affording a refuge for rats, were removed; defects in plumbing were remedied; whitewash was liberally used, and, in general, nothing was left undone that chuld render buildings where plague had occurred safe for human occupancy. Buildings in which plague rats were taken were treated exactly as were those where the disease attacked the human occupants. The bacteriological examination of rats enabled the board of health to follow the pest into its generally most secret haunts and fight it there and was the most important factor in the winning of the great success which was ultimately achieved.

THE PLAGUE STAMPED OUT.

With very few exceptions, there was no recurrence of plague in buildings which had 11th inst. states, three million more go d certi- been disinfected; and renovated. As centre after centre of infection was found and destroyed, the percentage of diseased rats began Sec etary of War is in compliance with the ing from the history of previous years, plague should have again begun to spread among human beings, there was not a single case. In February, one case occurred. In March, there were two cases, as against 63 in March

This result, brought about at a time

when the epidemic would, if unchecked, have reached its height for the year, marked the end of a fight begun by the board of health' on the day of its organization and prosecuted seven months with a degree of success which has not been equalled under similar conditions in the history of bubonic plague.

During 1901, plague appeared at several points in the provinces near Manila. Agents islands The fund created thereby willinbe of the board of health were promptly dispatched drawn upon from time to time in the purchase to the infected municipalities and radical remedial measures were adopted, including, in boat carryi g the brans must guarantee full: the coolie labour seemed insufficient a line. The first issue of certificates was authorized several instances, the burning of infected mensurement delivery at the port of destination of junks near the 1 inding place with cargoes toy the Commission on March 23, 1903: They buildings, the result being the complete diswhich on account of the natural shrinkage en- of fodder was being discharged by Cossacks. were disposed of by the Secretary of War at a appearance of plague in the provinces as well

The chief health inspector, Dr. Franklin R Meacham, to whom the greatest credit is due for the success of these repressive measures lived only to see the battle won. Exhausted by the strain of the long struggle, he died in April, 1902, but not till after it could be truly said that he had freed the Philippines of bubonic plague.

THE JAPANESE INVASION OF KOREA.

[BY GEORGE LYNCH.]

Out here in the East may be now seen it

progress two instances of the invasion and con quest of a country which, I think, are without parallel in the world's history. I refer to the invasion of Korea by the Japanese, and the annexation of Manchuria by Russia, What makes, the study of this novel method of invasion all the more interesting is that it is a fashion which, in all probability, will be followed by other initions as the world becomes more crowded; and as the power of money still further increases. It is a style of conquest which I can imagine, for instance, being applied in years to come to the South American Republies by the United States. The method requires money, but not so much as a war does; and the results, if slower, are more complete and satisfactory. Missionaries have been the pioneers of conquest by most Western nations, and their occasional martyrdom has been made the excuse for forcible annexation of territory. With this method practised by the Japanese and Russians, a line of railway is the pioneer lline of advance after a certain amount of reconnoitring, so to speak, has been done by enterprising emigrants. The Japanese made and own the line of railway from Chemulpo to Seoul, and are making the line from Fusan to Chemulpo, and along that route is the main track of their acquisitive advance.

At Fusan will be the southern terminus of this arterial railway system, which will be open for traffic within eighteen months. It is the nearest harbour to Japan, and A MOST PERFECT NATURAL HARBOUR

it is, where all the liners of the East could find

safe anchorage. Thousands of Koreans were at work when I was there, under Japanese supervision, constructing wharves and piers, so that the vessels can load direct from the railway trucks and discharge into Deep cuttings and much filling in are necessary here, but the labour is plentiful and very cheap. It is similar work to that which is being carried on on a more gigantic scale at Dalny, the terminus of the Frans-Siberian Railway. Naturally, a city of considerable importance is bound to spring up here as soon as the railway opens and the shipping of the port increases. In anticipation of the best sites adjacent to the railway, and near the terminus right in the centre of the harbour has already sprung up. All round it houselong streets are marked out with lines of stone

now to be bought in Fusan; they are all in the hands of the Japanese. There have been numerous edicts issued

foundations and the skeletons of wooden

houses rising from them, which, when com-

pleted, will double the present size of the town.

There is not a good site for a house or a shop.

from time to time by the Emperor against FOREIGNERS ACQUIRING LAND IN LOREA but, like many other enactments of the Government in this curious country, they do not appear to be enforced. The Japanese own about one-third of the real estate in Seoul, and close on one-half of that in Chemulpo, and a considerable portion in three of the next largest cities. The Korean is, as a rule, an improvident individual in a chronic state of impecuniosity. He is always ready to receive a loan on almost any terms. If he comes across weeks, 1.8 per cent. of the rats examined a person with, say, five hundred yen that were found to be infected. This proportion | he is anxious to lend, the temptation to oblige in the infected districts, and, in view of the | deed, together with bring on the ground, entitles a city in the past have been uniformly followed | possession, and he can insist on any one else clearing off. The Korean accepts a loan, say for six months, which, being sanguine and rather careless, he promises to repay at the end of that time. The Jap to whom he has given his title-deed as security comes along, and when the money is not forthcoming usually at first contents himself with squeezing a bit by way of interest from the borrower. He is not content with this, however, but sooner or later plants himself in the house

> CALLS IN THE POLICE. and gets the Korean turned out. It is not surprising, therefore, that among the people there is a very deep-seated hatred for the Japanese; but it avails them nothing, the Japs having come to stay and mean to be their masters, and very severe masters they are.

The interesting question here, the question resident observer, is: Who is finally to have Korea, the Russians or the Japs? That, in fact, is the crucial question, the bone of future contention in the Eastern Hemisphere. This peninsula is the place particularly interesting to the war correspondent, as in all probability advan ages of the foreign market. it may be the scene of severe and most critical fighting in the near future. Gathering the opinions of people on the spot, they are unanimous, clear, and emphatic. As long as one speaks to Japanese or people with Japanese leanings they are unanimous, clear, and emphatic in propounding the doctrine that Korea must, can, and will come under Japanese rule and under no other. The Russians and their sympathizers are equally emphatic that it it will never be annexed by Japan, and when you ask will Russia take it, your answer i

A SHRUG OF THE SHOULDERS and a quizzical look with a suspicion of a merry little twinkle in the corner of the eye. They can afford to wait, these Russians, and they know how to, and as a reward all things seem coming to them in this part of the world. Manchuria is just twice the size of Japan,

politics they have now annexed it. Its annexation is a triumph of diplomatic bluff. The The Cablenews states: This action of the to decrease, and in January, 1902, when judg- Western world has no idea of what a rich juckpot these Russians have won in the international poker game. The mineral resources of Man- at the struggle. It will be also useless to churia, as shown even by the surface scratching picture to ourselves what might have been our that has been done, are simply stupendous. As present condition but for this fiat of Govern a wealth-giver, it will send more to St. Petersburg for the next half-century than India will over us in competing for the China market to London.

were in Korea just taking a lesson from the Russians in Manchuria, and following their ex- | bales of yarn annually, into China; and China amplehere. If there is one thing that Japs have reason to be superlatively proud of, it is unremittingly under adverse conditions for there Intelligence Department. They can easily beat the Russians in espionage. They have had their spies for a long time past on the truck of the Russians throughout Manchuria, so that Tokio is as well informed as St. Peters. burg about every movement. The Japs have just completed a great map that gives more details of that country which may be ...

DOTTED SHORTLY WITH BATTLEFIELDS

Looking at the whole position from what we to express to him the views of this Association are in the habit of calling a common-squee on this subject,

standpoint, and with the white man's idea of fair play, we must bear in mind that the Japanese were done out of Port Arthur when they had every right to possess it by the laws of victorious conquest. In the modern pressure of things the Koteans continue to exist independently in this crowded world, where right is no defence against might. As a source of food supply, Japan depends to a certain extent on Korea. Russia has territory sufficient in all conscience. Why should not Japan have Korea? Similar evidence of improvement such as our civilization, takes pride in is visible in the territory under Japanese influence in Korea as in that portion under direct Russian control in Manchuria; wide streets, cleanliness, railways, telegraph lines, light, a proper supply of water, adequate drainage. It is good compensation even when the robbing admitted.

ARMY HAS BEEN REORGANIZED, TRAINED, AND EQUIPPED

The Korean

under Japanese supervision, in fact, it is difficult to distinguish sometimes between the Korean and the Japanese soldiers. This, a Japanese gentleman said to me, will be all the more convenient when the times come, as drill and uniform will make everything ready to have the Korean army changed into so many. regiments of Japanese soldiers. It is very problematical as to, whether these Koreans will ever make soldiers fit for serious fighting, but there is no knowing what training will do. I have a very strong personal conviction that the. Chinese could turn out as good soldiers as. there are in the world, if they were only properly officered. There was a curious rifle match here recently; it was between a team made up from members of the Legations on the one side and from Korean soldiers on the other. The Legation team was a strong one and make good shooting : out of a maximum of a hundred, two of them scored the ninety-five, and the worst score was not ten! paints behind that; but the Koreans, to their great delight, beat them hollow. Three of them scored the maximum, and the lowest score among them was ninety.

The Japanese would probably do great things) with this country if they got it. The Koreans show no signs whatever of progressing or moving out of their hermit isolation. They will bethe same in a hundred years as they have been for the past thousand or two. This great unobtrusive conquest by rail and telegraph lines and undermining by money power is sure, if slow, and when the time comes for the detail of unfurling the Japanese flag, it is not very likely. to be very strongly opposed by any Power except Russia, and Russia may be fully occupied elsewhere.—P.M. Guzette.

INDIA'S YARN TRADE

WITH CHINA.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Bome. bay Millowners' Association the Chairman, Mr. Bomanice Dinshaw Petit, said :- In the interests of the trade I am constrained to go over, the same ground as I did last year, and that is a the closing of the Mint, the results of which a have had a very deterrent effect on our spinning industry. This procedure on the part of ? Government has had the direct effect of lowering the exchange in China; the fluctuations of which are so varying in their character as to upset the most careful calculation. We ought, therefore, to devote our serious attention in trying: to devise means whereby a factor that handis. caps us could be successfully stemmed and nullified. It would not help us to merely record our complaint at a meeting like this. From the drift of Government policy; we see: no likelihood of the Mints being opened againg: and rather than agitate for a measure; which is hard to obtain, we must by a concerted movement, supported by substantial and irrefues table facts ask the intercession of Governmente in devising such measures as may lead to their establishment of a steady exchange: for China; whatever that equivalent reasonably be:

A STABLE EXCHANGE.

The establishment of a stable exchange: is not the only desideratum to be wished for forbesides this impediment there are others in: our way, namely, the fact that China competeswith us by her local productions and that: Japan: having ceased to be a consumer of our yarns: since 1890 sends her extra productions to China. In spite of these competitive factors which are beyond our control, and hence irremediables our varn is in great demand as evidenced by the following figures:—In 1902 the systmaxx. ported to China was 555,000 bales being 19,000 bales more than that in January 1901, the balance of unsold stock in January, 1903' not being more than that in January 1903. The fluctuation of exchange is the only item we can by representation to Government remedy, as the fixing of it would no doubt redound to the prosperity of our trade. In 1900 before this very Association as a means of sale vation for our spinning industry, I dwelt on which puzzles the most thoughtful onlooking the utter urgency of turning our attention to the manufacture of yarn and cloth of finer counts, whereby we could profitably divert a great portion of the yarn we are exporting to China, to our own local consumption thereby to a great extent doing away with the dis-

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

In seconding the adoption of thedanrual report, Mr. Sassoon: J. David said (inter-

There is another subject that has been for years past agitating the world of commerce. not only in India, but in almost every part of the world. I refer to the continuous decline in silver which has played such a great part in crippling our industry and penalising our export trade. Without going deeply into the currency problem, I must say that it is beyond question that the closing of the mints bas grievously hampered our trade with silver using countries, and adversely affect the agricultural interest of India. I cannot therefore help thinking that but for our meagie advantage in the shape of ineigenous cotton, our position would have been worse than preand to the fullest meaning of practical business carious. It seems useless at the present moment to hope for any assistance from Government the fiat has gone forth, and we must do our best to keep our heads above water, while Government is calmly looking on ment. Japan would have had no advantage while China itself would have found it ver It: would look as if the imitative Japanese unprofitable to put up her own mills. As it is Japan is pouring hundreds of thousands of is in her turn learning to manufacture her own thread. The only practical remedy for ou exchange trouble with China would, I ventur to think, be found in the establishment of good standard by China, as suggested by s many competent authorities. The foreign powers interested in the trade of that vas country can and ought to help her to "g gold," so that she might be brought into line with gold using countries for the benefit of the world's trade. A movement is now of than anything, I feel sure, that the Russians foot to take advantage of the approaching visit to Bombay of H.B.M.'s Minister at Pekini

- A retiring hurbour master emphasizes the need for easy communication be ween the two sides of the burbour of Hongkong by a suggestion that the day should be spanned by a bridge, like that proposed to be constructed actors Sydney Harbour Bot he studiously avoids a reference to the probable length of the bridge required at Hongkong or the cost of it. We can therefore only treat the scheme as a functful concein induced by the exhibitation of an approaching pension in sterling, and not the depreciated dollar. There is at present no occasion for a bridge, even if one could be constructed in a cosition to meet the public requirements, and harbour ferries have not reached that limit of develop cent attained in like conditions elsewhere. Simply joining an island with the mainland at some point where bridge might be possible, would hardly provide the solution of the problem of inter-communication, for the bridge would be where nobody wants it and few on 'ld use it. We do not see how the completion of the railway from Canton to Kowloon will affect the issue, as if the railway came so far it would not stop there, but make the connecting link itself The i lea is attractive, but not feasible.

[In fairness to Commander Rumsey it should be stated that both the length and approximate cost of the bridge were given in the scheme as embodied in his reports.—Ed., H.K. T.]

THE CENSUS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

SOME NOTEWORTHY FACTS AND FIGURES.

The bulk of the population of the Bombay Presidency-over 78 per cent-is Himdu, while more than 17 per cent profess various forms of the Mussulman faith. Two per cent are Jains, and 0.8 per cent are Christians. It is noticeable that the number of persons returned as Christians during the last two decades has increased by 48 per cent and there are now very nearly three times as many nominal Christians as there are Parsees: The section of the population termed "Animists" presents some curious and baffling features. Tersons classed under this head are mainly those forest tribes who say they are not Hindus, but cannot name their religion, and show, in common with all primitive people, a tendency to manifestation of great power or an object of unusual shape or form. They number 95,000. The Jains decreased by nearly 20,000 in the decade, but

still number over half a million. There has been an increase of 29 per cent amongst the Christians (during the decade) who now number 216,000—throughout the Presidency. Part of this increase may be attributable to the enrolment of about 5,000 additional members of the Salvation Army and party to the relations which the various missionary bodies has been able to establish with the famine waifs in their orphanages, than to any general movement in the adult members of the non-Christian communities toward accepting the revelation of the Gospel. Bombay City alone they number 45,000. The Parsecs 46,000

Ten years ago the Mahomedans formed 18.9 per cent. of the whole population of Bombay. At present they are 20. 7 per cent. In the whole of the Presidency they number 4.567,000 a growth of over to you. This seeming spread of Mahomedanism is partly due to the increase lin the number of inhabitants of Scinde where in times of scarcity, when the cost of food rises, the lower classes of Hindus are prone to embrace the Moslem religion in order to share in the bounty dispensed by the rich Masjids.

The essential solidarity of the Mahomedan religion is such an impressive fact that casual observers are prone to overlook the tendency of its votaries to divide themselves into sects, and it would not fail to come as a surprise to many that a sect named the Ahmediyya has been actually recently founded in India, which numbers to 000 followers in the Hombay Presidency, and if ambitious aims count anything they are more than a sect. Their founder and leader is Mirza Ghulam Ahmad Chief of Quadain, who claims to be a Messiah. He is a Messenger of Peace, for he utterly repudiates the doctrine of Jehad and forbids var for the propagation of religion and is not bblivious of the resources of civilization. This Mussulman Messiali claims to be to Islam what the founder of Christianity vas to the faith of the Western world His ollowing is inconsiderable, but he is worth vatching.

The Khojahs in the Presiden y number over 0.000; their recent disruption is familiar nowledge, but we have yet to learn the exact rogress made by the creed of the twelve mams.

The Parsees of the Presidency number about 8,000, an increase of only 3, per cent in the ecade. It is difficult to imagine how a handal of helpless and forlorn refugees from ancient ersia, begging for shelter and religious tolernce from the fanaticism of the Arabs, at the ands of a petty Hindu Prince should bulk so isproportionately large before the worlddespite ncongenial surroundings. But to the credit of e Parsees be it said, they owe their influence public life to their acute intellect and inbmitable perseverance and even their worst bemies cannot deny that it is entirely due to e benign British rule that it enjoys the proud bsition of one of the most advanced and proserous communities in India. Yet it is to be ared that they are no longer as steadily in the in of progress as they once were. No race n stand at gaze: it must either go forward or ift backward. The extraordinary outburst prosperity which infused such vigour and terprise into the community in the first half last century has long since spent itself; and hile the sea of humanity about them sends forth increasing number of competitors to contest eir predominance in the learned profession d in commerce, the foundation of the past nuine greatness of the race are being sapped an excess of luxury and egregious vanity. Other communities," concludes the sympathecritic from whom we glean most of the ticulars, "are outstripping the Parsees; withtheir own ranks fewer men of genuine prose are appearing; many are losing hold of old beliefs and finding nothing to replace m; and unless one or two Parsees of real nius arise to awaken their brethern to a nsciousness of their diminishing opporities, the impartial observer will fear for ir future. Small communities are generally plerant of criticisms, but any Parsee of calm id, who reflects upon the almost stationary merical position of his community, and who uires into the evil results of consanguineous rriages cannot feel confident of the outlook. s points we have laid stress upon may not admitted perhaps, but economic and physioical factors cannot be guinsaid."

ING to an unusual amount of sickness ong the inhabitants of Nanking, the authothe place has been instructed to have the ets cleaned and to have wooden boxes ced about the city in which the people can esit the refuse from their houses.

BOYCOTTING CHINESE.

The San Francisco Argonaut says:-After thirty years of agitation and twenty years of legislation against the coming of Chinese labourers into this country, the labour organisation have decide I that there is a more effective method of restriction. Exclusion laws have always been unsatisfactory, because Eastern sentiment against exclusion has prevented the cuactment of sufficiently stringent laws. Moreover, the defect of the laws that were passed have been intensified by the halfhearted manner in which they have been enforced in some places. A writer in the Labour Clarion, the official organ of the trades-unions in this city, points out charged attitude of organised labour. Formerly the antagonism was expressed by acts of personal violence and abuse—a policy which, however much it might worry the Chinese themselves, gained no new supporters of the exclusion policy. The labour unions, in their struggles against capital, however, have discovered a weapon they are using effectively against the Chinese. This is the boycott. The Broommakers' Union, for instance, has organised a campaign against those who handle Chinese-made brooms. One firm has been boycotted while, on the other hand, a number of dealers have signed agreements to handle none but union-made goods. Other trades are adopting the same tactics, and that Chinese laundrymen, admit that their business has been seriously injured. It is predicted by the unionists that, with only the usual semi-active enforcement of restrictive laws, they can now make business so unprofitable for Chinese that they will stay away.

CHINA AND IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

The following communication from the Treasury Department was received by the Collector of the Port of San Francisco on 5th ult.:-Sir,-The Secretary of State has forwarded to this department copies of correspondence with the Russian Embassy in regard to the importation of arms into China, and has requested that its authorities be instructed to exercise renewed vigilance in this respect.

The matter was mentioned in the department's instructions to you dated April 2, 190z, requiring you to report to the department the exportation of arms and warlike material to China, in certain cases. You will please take action in the matter as suggested by the Secretary of State.—Respectfully, R. B. ARMSTRONG, Assistant Secretary.

The local Chronicle says that no comments were made in the Collector's office on the letter, except that no arms were shipped from this port to China so far as the knowledge of those in the office was concerned. Arms might have been shipped surreptitiously. Consignments could go as canned goods, or for that matter, as any class of merchandise, and the department would be none the wiser, as one official expressed it. There is no law that would prevent a shipment of war material to China, or any other country, that is, in a state of peace, but the information of s.ch shipments could be given,

With reference to the wire printed in our issue last evening Mr. L. Vander Stegen writes to the N. C. D. News:-The Japanese accuse the Germans of smuggling arms into China which they deny, and throw the ball at the accusers, at the same time charging the Belgians with participating in the trade. (" was not I, said the Cat, it was the mice who did it?") Allow me to deny emphatically the German accusation towards Belgium; since the signing of the Peace Protocol forbidding the introduction of arms into China, the Belgian Minister of Finance has issued order to the Customs, forbidding shipment of any arms to China not excepting Hongkong, and to illus trate how strictly this order is carried out will tell you that last. December I wanted to ship from Relgium six revolvers and six thousand cartridges by a German steamer, but was refused permission by the Customs. As the weapons were intended for European use, applied to the Minister of Finance for special permission, but he would not grant same, on account of the Protocol in question, declaring at the same time that he had already refused permission to many German applicants.

REMINISCENCES AND ANECDOTES.

The Boer War, while partially or wholly contributing to the Federation of the Empire, has been the means of making considerable addition to literature, quite apart from the drift of "Khaki" productions. Of these A Few Reminiscences and Anecdotes by Captain William Hay, C. B, (Simpkin and Marshal) and An Autobiography of Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, Buronet of Alixval on the Sutlej, G. C. B. (Meeway), may be honourably mentioned. Both these contributions were lying in the hands of their respective relatives in manus ript forms for the space of over half a century, both chiefly relate to the eventful period between 1800 and 1825, and it is distressing to learn that they certainly never would have seen the light but for the sudden and special attraction of the nation to the condition of our army and to the quite accidental in erest in Sir Harry Smith and his wife aroused by the siege of Ladysmith. While reading these books we live for a little at the very heart of England in one of the epochs best worth living in, and although they are in the hands of the public since more than a year the Anecdotes and Reminiscences will lose nothing by any amount of repetitions.

The gratitude of the world of readers is due to Mrs. S. C. I. Wood, for at last publishing the Reminiscences and Anecdotes and we really owe everything to her interest and pleasant filial piety. As a child she so delighted to hear her father's tales of the Peninsula and of Waterloo that between 1840 and his death in 1855 he wrote them down for her. There is a singular difference in our personal knowledge | character as he here appears in glimpses, and of the fighting under Wellington, and the one who was somehow able to launch his eleven

century earlier. Marquis of Tweeddale, and was born at Spott May 1803. Two years later he was in the dis-House, near Dunbar, in October 1792. He astrous expedition to Buenos Ayres the conduct was given his first commission, in 1809, in the of which he condemns vehemently. At Monte 52nd Light Infantry, at the express wish of his Video he was nursed in a kind Spanish family, now by some of our-capitalists, and railway father's friend the famous Sir John Moore, the old lady of which was in vain eager to promoters, as well as by his Majesty's Governlately dead. Sir John had devoted special have him take her daughter, plus \$20,000-with ment's representatives in China. attention to this regiment-which by the way herds and houses. He entered upon the great is now stationed in Bombay-and bad stipulat- Peninsula Campaign, in 1808, with the aded that the yearly allowance of young officers | vantage of knowing Spanish. He was never in addition to pay had better not exceed £80 really subaltern, for in South America he a year, and in no case should exceed £100, had been adjutant; he was given command About a year was spent in garrison life, during of a company on his return, and in which time Ensign Hay gloried in poaching, Spain, he sither had a Company, or, and marched with his regiment to London to as brigade-major, was the associate, and

was gay and contented, taking small thought majorship of the 2nd Light Brigade. for the morrow:" my clothes were never off my back or my shoes off my feet any night during that winter." He must have been an exception among the officers of that day, in that he never betted, or drank spirits; but he was the cause of much betting through his feats in pedestrianism and in riding. claims, on one occasion, to have ridden fifteen miles and back again, over dreadfulmountain passes, on a little Portuguese mare, within two hours and a halt. Years afterwards in Canada, he had a horse which often took him "across the show in a light sledge, twenty miles in the hour." He was once knocked off his horse by a large, white-headed eagle, one of hundreds which were feeding on the dead. Here's as later in France, he noticed the herds of wolves which followed the armies.

Martiness in that, as well as in every age,

were not wanting and "an act of diabolical

tyranny" on the part of a General Crawford is thus related. On a hot march he had ordered men, for the sake of refreshment, to wade waist-deep through a stream, stationing himself, with his staff, in the middle of the bridge; yet observing "two or three of the 95th take some water in their hands to cool their parched mouths-instantly the halt was sounded the brigade.ordered to retrace their steps, the whole division formed into hollow square, and these unfortunate men paraded, stripped and flogged." Ensian Hay approved himself so well during his first year at the front that in the summer of 1811, doubtless helped by the Tweeddale influence which he commanded, he was given a lieutenancy in the "swell" 12th Light Dragoons. He was loth to leave his beloved first regiment, but the temptation was too great for "a poor walking ensign to become the owner of a charger at once and to enjoy the comparative comforts of a cavalry regiment, such as the 12th then had, just fresh from England with new outfits while "we were in rags." He had no I more than time to admire the smartness of his new comrades than he fell seriously ill, from fatigue and over-eagerness, and had to be invalided home while still so young that he rarely had occasion to look in a glass, since he had no beard to shave. He returned to the Peninsula in 1812 as an experienced old stager, aged twenty, in time for Wellington's disastrous retreat from Bargos, the horrors of which are so little known in comparison with those of Napoleon's exactly simultaneous retreat from Mos-"The roads were strewn with dead and dying men dropped from exhaustion and fatigue. I one morning counted thirteen men dead around one fire-I should say storved to death." Terrible things were done, as well as suffered, by our desperate men and Hay could not help wondering "what our tyrannical General Crawford would have done had he been alive and witnessed the scene; at least to be consistent, he must have hanged half the famished soldier." On finally rejoining his regiment Hay had been amazed at the change in their appearance which had been wrought by a year's campaigning; the edge was off everything but their swords and their spirits; and it was this unconquerable spirit of the British soldier to which Captain Hay often testifies which en abled the sorely-pressed army to pull through

The darkest hour is said to be before the dawn; and after the spring of 1813 nothing was to prevent that march across Spain which is one of the purest glories of British arms. The Battle of Vittoria, on the 21st of June, which was responsible for the name of our late beloved Queen, seemed to Hay " the most total over throw of the Grand Army of France that coulwell be imagined." He spent the first half of 1814 on the staff of the Earl of Dalhousie in delightful quarters at Bourdeaux and gave full play to his somewhat unseemly fondness for practical jokes. In Portugal despite the strict orders of the Duke, he had known how to do himself well if it were only by taking quarters in the house of the priest, which was sure to he put up his friend Evans to a joke or two they decapitated a sheep, but had to lie long in hiding with the carcase, which was finally eaten. After two years Evans turned up in Hay's bedroom at Bourdeaux, while the latter was hurriedly dressing to dine with Lord Dalhousie. By good acting Evans managed to array himself in a complete outfit of Hay's best, while seeming to walk about the room then "How do I look?" he asked, with the handle of the door in his hand. "Oh, very "Then, good morning," looking the door from our de, and adding, "Recollect the pass of Villa Valle." Of the many fresh facts here given about Waterloo, we can only mention that four days after the battle Hay saw "several patrols of Prussians" shooting their own and the French wounded soldiers, who were beyond recovery" and that in spite of the seeming barbarity, he felt this

was the best thing that could be done. The autobiography of Sir Harry Smith has rested through all these years, in the hands of Sir Edward Holdich, his old aide-de-camp, and is now edited in masterly style, and with rare self-suppression, by his great-nephew, Mr. Moore Smith. Although at least two outstanding battles, Alwal and Boomplats, are for ever associated with his name, Harry Smith was not in the first line of warriors in his strenuous generation, that immediately following Wellington. Among his close associates and practical contemporaries Lord Seaton, Lord Keane, and Lord Gough, attained higher honours. But unlike these Harry Smith both could and did write. His pen has remedied what was lacking in his fortune, and we can know him far better than we shall ever know some of his more famous comrades.

The first volume of these memoirs bring the tale down to 1829, when Harry Smith was nearly 32. It tells of South and North America, above all of the gloriou Peninsula, Waterloo, and France, then of Scotland, Nova Scotia and Jamaica. He was born on the 28th of June, 1787, at Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire. His father was a country surgeon, a delightful equally fine fighting under Marlborough a chil ren rather expensively in life. Harry tions by Russia, Germany, and Belgium, Smith got his commission in the 95th Regi-William Hay was descended from the first | ment (afterwards the famous Rifle Brigade) in | tee, and if only half of them are carried out our order to the front came, and he left Portsmouth | Corrunna, and says: 'On embarkation many in a Dug, carrying with him an unsolicited fell asleep in their ships, and never awoke for revenue is as given in the other columns. gift of £50 from his mother. After a month's three days and nights, until in a gale we es have issued an order for the people to voyage he landed in Lisbon, reaching head- reached Southampton," He got to his home se piling up filth about their houses, and to quarters, two evenings after the battle of "a living, still active skeleton, near naked, and Busaco, just in time for Wellington's great | eaten up with vermin "; and he never forgot the retreat, as fine as any battle, upon the heights | tenderness with which he was received; In of Torres Vedras. "The weather was wet and | the spring of 1809 he was back in the Penincold, and the roads in the most dreadful state, sula, which he never left until four and a half Loke Yew and I shall never forget the shock to my years later, through the Pyrennes. He was

nervous system on seeing the careless way the | badly wounded in the ankle at the Coa in 1810; bodies of dead men were trodden on as we but this was the only wound of his life, and passed them lying in the muddy roads! He was the means of getting him the brigade-

> Of the rich stories that are to be found on every other page of the volume, space prevent us from quoting except two. Once the Brigade enters at night a village already occupied by Lord Hill, every hole full up. General Vandeleur, the amusing Irish Brigadeer, walks into i nice clean little room, with a cheerful fire, tenanted by a Captain of the Waggon Train "Who are you, Sir !" asks the General, and the poor Captain answers, saying that these are his quarters. "I, sir, am General Vandeleur, and am'd--d glad to see you in my quarters for five minutes?" The Captain quietly picks up

his traps and retires, no one knows where.

Again after the dreadful storming of Badajos April 6th, 1812, our soldiers committed atrocities upon the citizens worse than the French ever did. Among the sufferers was a handsome and spirited Spanish gir of barely fourteen, fresh from the convent, named Juana Maria de los Dolores de Leon. descended from Ponce de Leon. She was staying with her married sister, who brought her in desperation to the English camp to put her in charge of any officer who would protect her. Johnny (afterwards Sir John) Kinkaid and Harry Smith were standing at the door of Smith's tent when Juana came up in such dire misery and helplessness, begging for protection, but even then, beautiful as the day, with "delicate freshness-more English than Spanish" Kinkaid loved her, but was slow, 'and in the meantime another and more impudent fellow, stepped in and won her!" Thus did Harry Smith win his passionately loving wife, his guardian angel, throughout " a restless life of war in every quarter of the globe." She made the campaign of Spain, of France and of Waterloo, with him in the most romantic manner; she was the darling of the army; every one from the Duke downwards called her Juana she was introduced to the Emperor of Russia by Wellington as ma petite guerriere Espagnolex; and from her the too famous Ladysmith was named

The most admired Peninsula warrior, "inferior to no one but the Duke " was the noble John Colborne (afterwards Lord Seaton). No where else that we know of does Wellington appear so amiable, so truly great, as here. Out of many good anecdotes of him we can mention but one, which was inspiration to Harry Smith in after life of the Duke, when everything had gone wrong at the stiff battle of Toulouse, exclaiming: "Ha; by God, this won't do; must try something else." Harry Smith learned at New Orleans, that the Americans "were accustomed to the civility of war, like our old associates the French "and nearly lost foot through their firing upon his flag of truce. For Waterloo (where he had two brothers both unhurt) he received, when barely 28, a Lieutenant-Colonelcy and C.B.; sever years later he neglected a chance of being

GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA

British commercial prospects in the Far East would seem to be in a parlous way just now, if the Times correspondent at Peking has correctly grasped the situation. The China market, so far, has certainly not folfilled the sanguine expectations with which we joined the other Powers in signing the Peace Protocol. two years ago, but this disappointment doubtless is largely due to transitory causes, including the great destruction of property and impoverishment of the people by the war, and there would not be much cause for anxiety if we were still holding our own relatively to other Powers. Unfortunately this is precisely where the shoe pinches. We are distinctly losing ground and influence, it seems, and imperilling our future trade by the laissez faire policy which is being pursued by our merchants and financiers as well as by the Governbe the least attractive and the best provisioned particularly to the railway, development of The Postmaster-General certainly had a large China, which lies at the root of the commercial, as well as the political, question by determining to a great extent the future channels of trade. It is true that British company promoters have obtained a fair share of the numerous railway concessions granted by the Chinese Government, but with few excep. Admiralty, and he did not think anyone tions, these concessions lie dormant, whilst other countries are successfully pushing forward their lines and obtaining fresh concessions in districts calculated to prejudice our interests and weaken our position even in the Yangtse Valley. The fact is (says the Birm. ingham Post) that our financiers have, to use an American idiom, "bitten off more than they can chew," and committed themselves to larger undertakings than they can conveniently float. With the exception of the Pekin Syndicate's railway of ninety miles, which is now approaching completion, from the coal measures in Honan to the Wei River, whence the coal will be shipped by water to Tentsin, little or nothng is be done in the way of railway construction by British companies. Even the Briti h and Chinese Corporation, who five years ago secured a concession for an important rail. way from Nankin to Sinyang, have done nothing yet to utilise the grant, which the Chinese Government now threaten to cancel. In some cases, it is the supineness of our capitalists that is at fault. In others the stumblingblock is the Chinese Government. In illustration of the latter difficulty, we are told that the corporation above mentioned has recently been refused a valuable concession, on the l ground that it had already been purchased by a native financier, but the authorities declined to name the favoured individual or give any information regarding the scheme; and the general assumption is that the native capitalist is a man of straw acting as proxy from some foreign Power. In another case the laim of the Pekin Syndicate to build a railway from its coal mines at hansi to a necessary outlet on the Yangtse opposed by France, in the interest of a Franco-Belgian syndicate, although the right of the syndicate to this easement has been more than | portance. o: ce officially recognised. Meanwhile new concessions are being obtained in various direcevery case with Chinese Government guaranposition in the Yangtse will be seriously compromised. The Royal adjuration to our traders

is understood that no decision has yet been arrived at by Government, we (S. F. Press) feel justified in giving the following figures, which, on good authority, are said to be the help to quell the Bardett riots. In the summer often the director, of generals. He took monthly rental is \$263,000, and, assuming that of 1810, when not eighteen, the longed-for part in the unspeakable awful retreat to the figures given for the new tenders are correct, the monthly and yearly addition to the New Tender Monthly Yearly

Increase, Increase, Seet Tiang \$\$485,000 \$220,000 \$2,640,000 Lim Present Farmer ... \ \$475,000 \$212,000 \$2,544,000 \ Syndicate... 2 \$335,000 \$ 72,000 \$ 864,000

\$470,000 or \$207,000 \$2,484,000

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE COMMISSION:

We understand that at the international conference to study the best means for estadishing stable relations in the value of money between countries which have a gold standard and countries which have a silver standard, held at the Foreign Office yesterday, an arrangement was arrived at respecting the currency of China. Several meetings have been held of the members of the United States Commission now visiting London with representatives of this country, as well as of China and Mexico. We are not in a position to state what are the terms arrived at, but we may take it as being eminently satisfactory that a possibly practical solution, as regards China, has been arrived at. The subject is a very complicated one, but, as we have already stated, though the difficulties of coinage and currency are of a very formidable character it is no reason why hands should be folded and the conclusion arrived at that it is hope-There will undoubtedly be native opposition by bankers, compradores and shroffs, and all that is comprised in the powerful Shansi guild, who are interested in matters of exchange; and exchange, be it remembered, affecting not only countries but that arises between province and province and city and city in China. A single coin as unit of value in China would not please them: this is the first step that must be taken before the question of Chinese foreign exchange can be grappled with,

Considerable inte est continues to be taken in what may possibly be the outcome of the visit of the United tates Commission to this country in connection with the proposal to obtain some working plan on which silver may be utilised as a currency on a more stable basis than has prevailed of recent years. It will be remembered that on the identical notes presented, by China and, Mexico to the American administration, the President referred to the question in his message to Congress, and that the Commission which has been in this country were subsequently nominated to investigate the matter. The members of the Commission left London on 18th inst. for Paris, and subsequently proceed to Berlin, St. Petersburg and The Hague with the same object as they of the parties." have had in view here. It is expected that they will return to this country in September .--L. & C. Express 19th June.

THE EASTERN MAILS.

The L. & C. Express of the 12th ult. print the following editorial:-

The continued discussion of the Post Office

vote for expenses of the Mull Packet services took place on 8th inst, when Mr. Caldwell dealt with the subject of the two British mail services to the Far East; that by the Peninsular and Oriental Company visa Suez, and that by the C. P. R. via Canada. Briefly stated, Ma Caldwell apparently thought that the P. and O. service for China should be superseded by th Siberian route, and that, as the Canadian Pacific had not fulfilled the promises made at the time the subsidy was granted, it should not be renewed for the five years longer, an further time thus given them to carry out we a should already have becon e an accomplished He did not include the Straits Settlements in his survey, and apparently that colony might be left in a condition to get its mails by any way it could. Or possibly it came within his suggestion that in times of peace the cruisers of His Majesty's Navy should be utilised for the conveyance of mails. It will, doubtless, be readily seen that such a proposal is not of a very practical order. Any mail service would be liable to interruption and possible disarrangement in time of war, but even in peace time the exigencies of the service would hardly permit of that regularity in the delivery and despatch of vessels which is so majority of the House with him when he said he did not propose to ask the Committee to consider the suggestion of the hon, member that cruisers should be employed in leisure times as ordinary mail ships. To that he would anticipate the strongest opposition from the acquainted with the Admiralty would associate himself with the hon, member in that proposal. From Canada comes the repudiation that the Dominion was pledging itself to do certain things in consideration of the continuance of the Pacific steamship subsidy, which Mr. Austen Chamberlain complained had not been done. It will be seen that the Postmaster-General, in his reply to Mr. Caldwell, said that Ilis Majesty's Government, in their anxiety to meet the wishes of Canada and give Canada every opportunity for facilitating the establishment of a fast Atlantic service, had gone to the utmost limits to which they could be expected to go in assenting to the renewal of the contract for five years, in the hope that by that time the establishment of an Atlantic service might become an accomplished fact, and that we might then get a further quickening on the Pacific side, and con make this a route of real value. If these results were not achieved in the further interval which was left, he did not think it likely that whoever might be then re-ponsible at the Treasury or Post Office would be inclined to concur in any further extension of the contract on its present basis. There were some other benefits conferred, however, by the possession of this route, the advantage of which would probably be revealed to a greater extent in time of war, rather than in time of peace. There must surely have been potential advantages likewise in having such boats as the Empress steamers available in time of emergency. The mail time to Hongkong may be greater than that via Suez by the 'P. and O. route, but no one will deny that this line running on the Pacific has not tended to strengthen Great Britain's position at a time when the Pacific is becoming yearly of more commercial and political im-

Mr. Caldwell did not make out a very strong wid Suez, though Mr. Austen Chamberlain | these two points. From North Bay west voiced for popular impression, that any renewal | the line will be practically as heretofore of the Eastern and Far Eastern mails should mapped out, passing through the cities of be on the lines of "greater speed and smaller Winnipeg and Edmonton and with brancost." This is the burden, he told the House, ches to Port Arthur, Regina and Calgary. of most of the representations made to him | from the countries and colonies interested. But there is a point at which it is impossible Dawson City, but under the charter as now that these desiderata can be brought together, asked for no provision has been made for this and, according to the P. and O. Company, this extension. SINCE all the tenders for the opium and spirit point has practically been reached. That farms are now before Government, although it company is ready to give the public all the advantages in the way of quick journeys that could be given consistently complete the entire project. with sound business principles, for the P. and O. Company, we must rememamounts of the tenders sent in. The present ber, is a commercial company that has to be run strictly on business lines if it would succeed. It has consistently with these considerations quickened its public service, and certainly for the last year or two it is the only | Manila than Vancouver or Seattle, and about line on which dependence can be placed either | 650 miles nearer than San Francisco, while it: outward or homeward to keen strictly to its I is no farther away than these ports from Hawaii, schedule times. In its mail service it has given | Australia and other important South Sea ports. value for the public money, but this does not. From Liverpool the distance to Yokohama will unfortunately cover all that the public ask as | be 310 miles less than by the nearest existing passengers and its service to the Far East has I line and 1,702 miles less than via New York in consequence suffered in a way that is at land Vancouver. It will even be shorter than times made to reflect on its apparently imperial | by the Trans-Siberian Railroad,

position. There is as yet no arrangement made with the Russian Post Office to send the mails vid Siberia, but even when such is brought about it would for many reasons be distinctly desirable that a British sea route should also exist, at a greater speed doubtless, but whether at smaller cost we must wait to see.

IMPRESSIONS OF MONGOLIA.

WATER-FLEAS, IMMORALITY, AND THE TURF,

Mr. C. W. Campbell gave the Royal Ccographical Society his impressions of Mongolia. His description of Angual Nor-a lake of 28 square miles, and the largest sheet of water in the Chahar country—was interesting: "I rowed across it from north to south, and found no greater depth than 43 feet; Mr. Larsen took a line east and west, and had an exactly similar experience. The average depth cannot be much over 2 feet. The water tastes strongly of soda, is charged with organic impurities, and quite unpotable; but the cuttle and ponies seem to thrive on it, and the camels love it. As imple of this water which I sent to the health officer of Shanghai, Dr. Arthur Stanley, was pronounced by him to be 'highly poisonous as a beverage, and destructive of 'animal and most vegetable life.' I spent some time in a fruitless search for fish, and finally came to the conclusion that there are none in the like. There was nothing living in it except a few water-fleas, and patches of a species of watergrass.'

"There is "-said Mr. Campbell-"nothing radiant about the Mongol woman; with rare exceptions she is withered and slattern, or young and slattern. Not even the daughters of princes can be said to 'exist beautifully.' No doubt the legal position of the wife in a family is an inferior one, at any rate so long as her mother-in-law is alive, but her actual place and influence depend on herself. An American lady missionary acquainted with the domestic morals of the Chahar Mong ils 'declared' in my hearing that Mongolia was the wickedest place she could think of.' She meant that the domestic life is devoid of purity. . . . Marriage has no religious significance. It is a civil contract, whose binding force is the mere will

Concerning racing, the lecturer had interesting disclosures: "A racing stud of dimensions commensurate with rank and wealth is the proper apparage of a prince or jassak, and his string usually includes some of the fastest beasts of his district. The races are never under to miles long; the 'Derby' of Mongolia is contested over 30 miles of rough steppe. There are prizes to winners, rarely of tempting value; in the Chahar country the 'stakes' was usually an ounce or-two of silver (25, 6d, or 58.). constantly heard of matches between rival owners proud of the reputation of their stock, but seldom of serious wagers on the result. It is wo th remembering that Mongol races are usually run under ecclesiastical auspices. A. race meeting I attended in the Chabar country in 1899 was presided over by the local gegen (avatar), and the competing ponies were mostly owned by lamas The great races which take "lace yearly at Urga are held und r the direct paronage of the Bogdo (Lama Pope of Mongolia), who becomes the owner of all the winners. A horse-race with a bishop in the Judge's box, a public chiefly clerical, no bookmakers or beiting, and nominal prizes, is a phenomenon entitled to a little attention from an Englishman."-Daily News.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY COMMISSION.

In connection with the visit to Europe of the United States Commission on the subject of silver currencies, a summary has been publish. ed of the explanations and opinions in the American Press on the proposals of the Mexican and Chinese Governments as submitted to Congress early in the year. The proposals are that Mexico and other countries so disposed shall issue a new silver currency at the ratio of about 32 to 1. This currency shall be kept at a fixed value in gold by Government control of the quantity through closing the mints to free coinage; by its acceptance at gold parity for public dues, and by the maintenance of a gold exchange fund in leading financial centres. The proposal to coin the new pieces at 32 to r instead of 16 to 1 is not an effort to maintain silver bullion at a fixed parity with open mints. It is a rate of coinage selected to bring the bullion value of the coins into ome approximate relation to their exchange value. Under the system proposed, the value of the coins will not depend upon the price of silver bullion, but will he kept s'eady by the fact that the supply of coins is starved down to the need for them in the channels of trade.—L. & C. Express.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE

BETWEEN LONDON AND THE FAR EAST.

A New York despatch, of the 13th ulv., to the S. F. Call states :- Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk Railroad, who will sail for Europe to day, says the proposed extension of the Grand Trunk lines through the Dominion of Canada to the Pacific Coast, to cost \$75,000,000, is now practically assured of success. The enabling bill, which will be the charter of the new road, has passed through ill the committees of the Canadian Parliament and is about to be advanced to the third reading in the House of Commons at Ottawa." This charter provides for the organization of a separate company, to be known as the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway with a capital of \$75,000,000. Under this charter the e will be built a line 3,860 miles long, extending from Quebec to Port Simpson, on the Pacific Ocean, with several branches.

While it was originally intended to use the existing lines of the Grand Trunk between Quebec and North Bay, it has now been case against the P. and O. Company's contract | decided to build another line between The possibility is also being considered of building a branch from Port Simpson to

The road will be divided into the Eastern, the prairie and the Rocky Mountain sections. It is believed that it will take over five years to

It is asserted that the new route will provide the shortest line between London and the Far-East, and that it will also shorten the distance between many United States points and the Far East, as Port Simpson is about 550 miles nearer the ports of China. Vladivostok and

THE FLOUR TRADE.

Advices from Honglong of date 7th ult., to Portland, Or, state that the stock of flour then on hand here amounted to 50,000 tons, and that dealers would lose more than \$100,000 on the stock awing to the reduction of \$2 per ton in freight rates by the steamship lines on the Pacific. The steamer Indravelli sailed for Hongkong with 5,000 tons of flour and it is estimated that the importers would lose at least \$10,000 on the cargo.

> AMERICAN COTTON MANU-FACTURERS

> > AND EXPORT TRADE.

The fact that American cotton manufacturers are increasingly interested in the subject of · extending their foreign markets is indicated by the fact that one of the principal papers read before the recent meeting of the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association at Charlotte, N.C. was devited to this subject. It was prepared by Mr. Laurus Loomis, of the well known firm of Catlin & Co, and treated the subject in a very interesting and instructive manner. After calling attention to the rapid growth of American trade in cotton goods in the Philippines, Mr. Loomis pointed out that still greater progress might be anticipated as soon as steamship lines are established plying frequently and regularly between American ports and Manila, and when the harbour improvements under construction and projected make Manila the shipping centre of American business in the Orient and a successful rival to the great distributing ports of Hongkong and Singapore. After discussing at some length the existing situation in Manchuria with reference to the trade in cotton goods already enjoyed by American manufacturers, Mr. Loomis endorsed the recommendations recently made by Mr. Miller, the United States Consul at Newchwang, viz.: (1) The establishment of direct trade with Manchutia instead of through Shanchai and Hongkong; (2) that the United States urge the opening of Manchuria to the trade of all the world; and (3) that a new Consulate-General be established in that province.

Mr. Loomis also referred to the extreme importance of establishing American banking houses abroad as an auxiliary to the extension of the commerce of this country, mentioni g the branches already established by the International Banking Corporation and the Guarantee Trust Company of New York at various points in the Orient. In conclusion, Mr. Loomis strongly urged the desirability of passing laws favourable to the increase of the American merchant marine, and especially the establishment of lines to the Orient.—Dun's Magasine.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

A Cablenesus wire of 7th mst. reports :- President Roosevelt has sent Pope Leo XIII a cablegram of sympathy. Dispatches from Rome say that the aged pontiff cannot live more than a few hours but that the whole world is marvelling at his wonderful hold on life. He continues at the very point of death. There is intense curiosity as to the probable successor to Leo XIII, and the newspapers are filled with portraits and bis raphies of the leading cardidates. They are Cardinals Rampolla, Oreglia, Serafino and Gotti. The Conclave is preparing even now for the election of the new Pope. Rome is filled with the prelates, and about the Vivican a great crowd hangs day and night. Messager are being received from [every monarch in the word

Papal Delegate Guion as received in Marnila the following cable from from Cardinal Rampolla, Secretary of the Pope, and his probable successor: "The Holy Father is in a descerate condition. There has been no improvement. He is able to take nourishment without repurpance. The Pope's mind continues perfectly clear."

Guidi received another cable as follows: "The Holy Father is sinking fast, the climax coming at II o'clock last night. The prayers of the faithful are asked."

THE NILE OF 1953.

REVIVAL OF THE OLDEST CIVILISATION.

"What will the Nile Valley appear like to years hence?" is a question which Sir William Wilcocks, K.C.M.G., late Director-General of Reservoirs, Egypt has set himself to answer. Fifty years hence, says Sir William, the sums spent on irrigation works will have brought in returns greatly in excess of the expenditure laid out on them.

There will be communication by steam along the whole length of the Nile Valley, and by steamboat and by rail it will be possible to proceed from Alexandria and Port Said to Mombassa.

The Nile itself will be greatly altered. Its waters, which to-day are lost in the greatest and most terrible marshes the world has ever seen, will traverse mighty weirs and dams. At the Ripon Falls, where the Nile leaves the Victoria Nyanza, there will be a huge dam

will be electric stations and factories. Fifty years hence Khartoum will be an important city-the terminus of three railways

nearly a quarter of a mile long, while all around

and a line of steamers. Indeed, if Sir William Wilcocks' forecast turns out to be true the Soudan will be a country overflowing with milk and honey. Between Dongola and Assonan the date-palm will have much increased. Date cultivation will have proved to be so profitable that improved qualities of dates will have been introduced, and, among the w, varieties to equal the popular

golden dates of Algeria. There will be a Ministry of Agriculture, which will follow in the steps of the Agricultural

Ministry of the United States. Through this Ministry the prohibition of tobacco cultivation will have been removed from the Statute-Book, and the Soudan will be one of the recognised producers of high-grade

Experimental farms and agricultural banks will be introduced; floods will be prevented by weirs across the Atbara...

The land will be as crowded in winter as Switzerland in summer." Ostriches will be reared by the thousand, and all down the valley from Aussiout to Cairo will be cotton and sugar

Cairo itself will be a well-built city with all the architectural resources of modern civilisation except a Bankruptcy Court.

In consequence of the death from plague at the Berlin Hospital of the young Vienna physleian. Dr. Milan Sachs, the Government has decided to issue a decree forbidding further experiments with plague germs, the risk of spreading infection being considered more dangerous to the public health than the knowledge gained in studying the deadly microbe justifies. Dr. Sachs caught the plague in Dr. Koch's bacteriological laboratory for injectious diseases. The laboratory is isolated and the most minute precautions are taken at the doors and windows to prevent the escape of the germs. pullding except the investigators.

THE Italian squadron in the Far East is to be increased by two ships.

A FATAL case of cholera was notified as having occurred in the Colony during the week ended

THREE men have been arrested at Osaka in connection with the H ngkong and Shanghai Bank note forgeries.

THE neces ity for stricter regulations for motorists is becoming pressing in Shanghai as at home, says the China Gasette.

THE composite brigades comprising infantry. cavalry, and artillery are being transferred to the Far East from Western Russia.

THE Asahi's Tientsin correspondent wires:a Custom House similar to that existing at Kiaochow will be established at Weihaiwei

WHILE bathing in the harbour on Sunday,

native lad was drowned. The body was recovered alongside the Canton-Macao wharf. THE Norwegian steamer Lena is reported badly ashore about five miles below Kiu-kiang.

She is said to have only Chinese pilots on THE Manila Times says that the old Spanish gunboat Velacco is to be docked and repaired at Hongkong and then placed in the coastwise

dock scheme amounts to Rs. 3,24,56,513.. It proposed to apply for sanction of a loan of Rs.

service.

THE Provincial Treasurer of Kwangtung, Ting Ti-chang, has been appointed Acting cost. Governor of Kwangsi, pending the arrival of Ko Feng shih.

THE Russo-Chinese Bank is suing its former Chinese compradore for Y170,000, losses sustained in transactions which he is stated to have guaranteed.

THE Pahang Corporation mines in the Kuantan district exported 7 771 piculs of tin ore against 7.387 in the previous year, and the Blat Mines 804 piculs against 552.

THE Criminal Sessions commence to-day with nine names on the calendar. The case against McEwen will probably be heard before | Talchow. a special jury on Tuesday.

THE death is announced, at Shanghai, of Mrs. Mary Martin Richard, wife of Dr. Timothy Richard, and for some years one of the editors of Woman's Work in the Far East.

U. S. MINISTER Conger reported to the State Department from Pesing that the Chinese Government is about to establish a mini at Peking and mint its own silver coins.

IT is said that the project of building a bridge over the Menant, at Bangkok, is now taking practical shope. It has been mooted at repeated intervals during the part three decades. THE Monolulo Legislature has appropriated

\$3.00 is for the purpose of inducing Dr. Goto of tapan to go to Hawaii and personally give his treatment for learns to lovers at Molokai. THE O. S K, has arranged to buy eight coasting steamers from Mr. Amagasaki of Osaka for

Yi,oro,000, to be paid as to Y30,000 in cash and as to the balance in new shares of the Later in the evening of the 7th Monsignor On Sunday forer onn a native committed playing pai kow. This morning the gang was

picked up alive, but died at the Tung Wah | defendants, and \$3 upon each of the others. Hospital.

THE Imperial authorities, have decided that direct goods traffic between Furopean Russia, Lake Baikal, Manchuri , and Dalny by means of the Manchurian Railway shall be opened I this month.

A STRONG protest is being made in Japan againt the American coasting law which excludes all but American vessels from the trade between San Francisco and Honolulu and the Philippines,

REPORTS are coming in regarding the recent storm. A number of junks and sailing vessel were wrecked at Kohe and at other points along the Japanese coast; the wind was more than usually violent.

MAJOR Younghusband, Mr. Claude White and Mr. Parr were expected to start on their journey to Tibet on 24th ult. At last the telegraph wire is being laid up to the frontier right through Sikkim.

THE police found a small quantity of arms and ammunition in a jun's lying in the harbour on Tuesday. The junk-man had to pay a fine of \$100, or do six weeks imprisonment. The arms were confiscated.

THE general agent of the Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld., has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij Ams'erdam, dated roth inst : "Sold 742 bales tobacco at Guilders 0.71."

THE general average statement of the s.s. Pekin, consequent on the fire which occurred at Kobe on the 5th and 6th April, is being prepared at Yokohama by Mr. H. P. Wadman, of Prisoner was committed for trial. the China Traders Insurance Co., Ld.

A MOJI despatch says that there was an accumulation of 124,449 tons lump, 153,222 tons mixed, and 73,357 tons dust coal there on the 1st inst. The stock of coal represents a decrease of 56,339 tons on that of June 1st last.

A NATIVE amah was charged at the Magistracy on Wednesday with stealing, from a house in Lee Yuen Street, a cash box containing | LAST week's Straits Gasette publishes an Order jewellery and money to the value of \$278.50. She was sentenced to six months' imprison-

MESSES. Nanwo & Co. of Hongkong, (for whom Mesars. Heng Huat & Co. are the Penang agents), whose steamers were with drawn from the Pennng-Singapore-Hongkong. run last year, have decided to resume the service.-Echo.

A GERMAN wire of 8th inst says :- The English Press publishes alarming reports concerning the For East from St. Petersburg. These state that the Legation Guards at Peking are being No one is allowed to approach or enter the intengthened. No official confirmation of these reports has been received at Berlin.

killed yesterday morning by falling from the ordered a supply of prophylactic serum from fourth storey of the building.

MR. John Goddard, who came out from England to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hongkong, in 1842, and was transferred to Yokohama some 35 years ago, died at the General Hospital, Yokohama, on the 6th in his 80th year.

man representing this firm (a distinguished time. electrical engineer) has already arrived, says the Malay Mail.

THE drums used by the Scots Guards in South Africa have just been sold, and in some cases they fetched between \$300 and \$350 a piece which is nearly eight times as much as they originally cost. The proceeds of these sales go to the band fund.

THE new Chinese Minister to Japan,

Kwangtong Expectant Taotai, Yang Chu, has

been promoted to the rank of an expectant

Metropolitan officer of the 4th grade, and is

expected to proceed to Japan to relieve Ts'ai Chun early in September next. ACCORDING to a wire from Washington, dated 3rd ult., the Treasury Department is taking steps to draw the lines tighter along the Mexi-

of Chinese. This is done in view of the im-

portation of Chinese labourers at Manzanillo.

Hongkong Hotel during the past year, and the Directors have now decided to instal electric light throughout the buildings. Residents desirous of having the use of electric fans in their rooms will be enabled to do so at a small

THE Chefoo Express, of 4th inst., records the death, from drowning, of Mr. J. Paxton, 3rd engineer of the Singan. The deceased was bathing, but being unable to swim had a life buoy with him, but for some reason or other, he threw the buoy aside and went down imme-

THE Universal Gazette is informed that the Directors of the Chekiang Bureau of Mines have engaged a French and an Italian engineer at a sal ry of a thousand dollars per month each to prospect on their behalf the mining regions in Chuchow, Yenchow, Wenchow and

ANNOUNCEMENT was recently made at Los Angelos that with the completion of the inner harbour at San Pedro, that port would be made a port of call by the Dollar Steamship Co.'s stermers and that a regular service would be maintained between San Francisco, San Pedro and the Orient.

THE Sanitary Board desires the attention of householders to be drawn to the fact that stagnant ponls and collections of water in broken flower pots, broken jars, etc. standing in their premises are a source of danger to people residing therein, and warns them that the Board intends to treat such as nuisances.

THE Earl and Countess of Lonsdale, who recently passed through Hongkong on the way to Japan have now returned, arriving in the Colony on Tuesday morning, per the Yawala Moru, en route to Brisbane. The Earl was recently decorated by the Emperor of Germany with the Prussian Crown of the First Clase.

AT about eight o'clock on Monday night, Sersuicide by jumping from the third-floor of a | brought before Mr. J. H. Kemp and a fine of house at Connaught Road, West. He was \$50 was imposed upon the first and second

> A RICH merchant at Yochow has petitioned the Viceroy for permission to operate a factory at that place for the purpose of manufacturing cotton yarn from native grown cotton. There has been a small amount of cotton yarn made in Yo how, and it is found to be better and considerably cheaper than that shipped in.

STEAMERS of the great French lines appear to be using Antworp harbour more frequently than formerly. Recently the Messageries Maritimes boat Himalaya loaded a cargo there for the Far East, and the Annam of the Compagnie Est-Asiatique Francaise, shipped a cargo of railway material for China. .

THE Nichi Nichi says that the Russian Nava Office has decided to despatch the following additional warships to the Far East :- the tur ret-ship Oslaboya, 12,674 tons, the battleship Alexander III (Imperator), 13,600 tons, th battleship Cesarevitch, 13,110 tons, the cruise Aurora, 6,630 tons, and the cruiser Alman 2,385 tons.

DURING a recent voyage of the Hamburg-American liner, Auguste Victorin, to New York, one of her coal trimmers fell overboard at 10.30 The alarm was given, the ship stopped, a lifeboat was lowered, and the man was safe on the liner again at 10.37—all done in seven minutes. He was little, if anything, the worse for his immersion.

An Indian watchman in the employ of the Hongkong Club appeared before Mr. T. Sercombe Smith at the Magistracy on Thursday on a charge of larceny. It appears that members of the Ciub have been losing various articles of late, and the goods have lately been found in a pawnshop, and the thief identified.

THE following appointments have been made at the Admiralty :- Surgeons : R. W. B. Hall, to the Bramble, to date June 5, and on recommissioning, undated; and W. W. Keir, M.B., to the Britomart, undated. Sub-Lieutenants : K. N. Humphries, to the Bramble, and E. and on recommissioning (N), undated.

in Council extending the boundaries of the Colony of the Settlements so as to include therein the Cocos Isla ds. There is also published the Governor's proclamation giving effect to the order from and after July 15. This closes one of the peculiar occurrences incidental to Empire building, remarks the S. F. P.

Europe, and hope that with the concerted help. of the military and the police it may be possible to conquer plague there—should the occasion arise.

Fox depositing rubbish in a public channel at Kowloon, a native was fined \$5. We trust that a similar step will be taken by the authorities on this side of the harbour, and that among the first offenders, will appear the names of persons THE contract for the Kuala Lumpur electric residing on some of the upper levels, where a light installation has been let by the Crown systematic dumping of rubbish on public Agents to a Swiss firm, and a French gentle-thoroughfares has been going on for a long

> IT is stated that Midway Island, where the next cable station to Honolulu will be, is to be a naval base. The tug Iroquois under Captain Rodman, United States Navy, is making surveys, and will select a site for a lighthouse. Commander Pond, who was sent from Washington to make the trip, is stated to have in hand, also the matter of making the island a defensible station.

> IT is reported from Portland, Or, that the Portland and Asiatic Steamship Company has put into effect the reduced rates on flour and wheat to the Orient in order to meet the rates announced at San Francisco. The new rates are \$3 per ton for flour and \$5 for wheat-a reduction of \$2 per ton on flour and \$1 on wheat. All the northern lines will put into effect the same rates.

can border, to prevent the unlawful entrance | THE Sin. Wan Pao states that Taotai Ven Tsemai, business manager of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company at Shanghai for about thirty years and who had been recuperating his health in his native district since April, THE total estimated cost of the new Bombay MANY improvements have been made at the died suddenly on the 5th instant. The different steamers, godowns and branch offices at the other ports have been ordered to fly their flags at half mast in memory of his death.

> THE Russian Ministry of Marine intends to equip its warships on foreign stations with operating rooms. The first of these will be fitted out on one of the ironclads going out to the Far East during the coming autumn. will be made as complete as possible with regard to surgical instruments and requisites, and the room will be connected by telephone with the other portions of the vessel.

> A WIRE from Honolulu states that word has been received there from Hongkong that the White Star liner Germanic will soon be running in the Pacific trade for the Oriental and Occidental Company, probably taking the place of the Gaelic. The Germanic is a boat of 5,070 tons, much larger than any of the Oriental and Occidental boats now calling here, and she has been long engaged in the Atlantic trade.

Two natives were charged at the Magistracy yesterday morning with being members of the Triad Society. They pleaded not guilty. A detective stated that on the 1sth., he visited a house in Wee Hing Lane, and searched a number of boxes and found cloth documents ten Chinese books, two blocks, a small box of chops, a knife and two fighting irons Mr. Sercombe Smith committed the defendants for trial.

THE ominous red cone, swinging point downwards from the yard arm of the Tama" on Saturday and Sunday, denoted a typhoon to the south of the Colony, with its centre more than 300 miles away. Junks, sampans, slipper boats and almost every conceivable sort of native craft sought shelter in one promiscuous crowd in Causeway Bay, and remained there until this morning when the warning signal was removed.

A-RATHER interesting case is stated to be engaging the attention of the City authorities geant P. S. Dymond raided 12, Moon Street and I now, says the P. and T. Times. In 1900 the arrested seventeen persons busily engaged heal men of Nanpihsien on the Grand Canal are said to have collected \$70,000 wherewith to purchase supplies for the Allied Forces, but as a matter of fact they only expended some \$30,000 putting the remainder in their pockets. and various claims are now being brought against them in consequence.

> THE following cablegram has been received at the State Department from Consul-General McWade at Canton, dated 8th ult. "Viceroy Tsen asks me to transmit through you to the Christian Herald his profund and heartfelt gratitude for the donation of \$10,000 for the starving of Kwangsi. Urgently needed. Says it is added proof of American friendship, and sympathy for China. Am vigorously preparing second American relief expedition."

THE latest addition to the fleet of the Hamburg-America Line of Hamburg is the Pring August Wilhelm, built for passenger and cargo trade. She is of the class of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Prinz Heinrich, and will probably come out to of its arrival at Shanghai. the Rast shortly. The Hamburg-America Line are building several new vestels for the China trade. The new steamer has accommodation for 860 passengers, of whom 160 will be first saloon, and a cargo capacity of 5 000 tons.

ACCORDING to statistics compiled for the last ten years. Germany has during this period built for Pussia sixteen men-of-war, a disp'acement of 31,250 tons in all, and eleven torpedo-boats. In the same space of time nine vessels for the Russian navy were constructed in France, two in Denmark and the United States respectively, and thirteen Great Britain. The last were the largest of all, their combined tonnage being 107,305.

Or European nations the Norwegian and Swedish are the longest lived, the Spaniards the shortest. According to a foreign statistical return recently issued the average duration of life is as follows: Sweden and Norway, 50 years; Britain, 45 years and 5 months; Belgian, 44 years and 4 months; France, 43 years and 6 months; Austria, 30 years and 8 months; Prinssia and Italy, 39 years; Bavaria, 36 years, and Spain, 32 years and 4 months - Chicago Tribuns.

A BRITISH pickle manufacturer has come to Cornabé, to the Britomari, to date June 16, the opinion that honesty is not always the best policy. In order to do justice to the consumer and to be on the safe side of the British law. Chronicle.

DURING last year the Port Health Officer. THE foreign trade of Japan for the first half of .sengers from Hongkong, 48 from Canton, 95 merchandise over exports of over forty million from different ports. Nineteen men-of-war and yen, and an excess of imports of treasure of transports and hospital ships were presented over eighteen millions. This latter excess is for inspection. The number of vessels qua-

A cooling at the Tai Koo ugar Refinery was THE-Siamese Hospital Department have WE are pleased to learn that one of the five THE San Francisco Board of Health has boys who accompanied Mr. A. J. May, of adopted a resolution providing that " no cellar Queen's College, to England a few months ago or other apartment below the level of the street has already distinguished himself. Mr. Hung | throughout the Chinese district shall be used Hongkong, eldest son of Mr. Hung Pan Sam, of that address, was, on 26th May, admitted as a directed the Health Officer to enforce the restudent of the Honourable Society of Lincolu's

> An attack on Plymouth was delivered on the night of the 8th ult by the torpedo destroyer instructional flotilla, the object being to test. the electric searchlights and the general preparedness in case of emergency. All the forts. redoubts, and batteries were fully manned. let, but did not succeed in doing so. They cleared the breakwater, but were discovered and fired upon as they tried to force the Hamonze, thus being placed out of action.

On Mo day a rough looking Celestial entered a house at Kowloon, occupied by a Portuguese lady, to seek employment as cook or 'boy.' The lady did not like his looks, and told him she had no work for him. He lingered outside for the whole day, and returned this morning, but met with the same reply. He told the lady that he would not leave the premises until he had been paid a month's wages. To settle the question the lady had him charged, and he was fined \$10 or fourteen days at the Magistracy this morning.

THE Nagasaki Press learns that Mr. M. Matsuo, proprietor of the Matsuo Engine Works, Inasa, Nagasaki, is constructing a deckyard and engine works on the eastern side of Kageno Island, which lies at the entrance. to Nagasaki Harbour. The dock is to have a length of 256 feet, a breadth of 42 feet, and a depth of 22 feet; it is to be completed by March next. The necessary land for a shipbuilding yard-11,060 tsubo-is now being levelled. The engine works are expected to be ready to undertake orders in 1905.

SIR Edwin Arnold, D.C.I.E, celebrated his 71st birthday on June 10. Just half a century ago he won the Newdigate prize at Oxford in an effort which has been followed by The Light of Asia and The Light of the World. Light of Asia is really an extraordinary feat in facility, for it was all dictated by the author after his journalistic work for the day was done. Latterly Sir Edwin has, as some of our readers will know, fallen a victim to blindness, but it is some consolation that he has the gift of producing literary work without seeing.

Thus the Pinang Gazette of 2nd inst: We have heard it whispered that there is some probability of Sir Henry Blake, now Governor of Hongkong, being transferred to Singapore. We have, we believe, been accused of giving our readers rather too much of Hongkong, but in this instance we must apologise for referring to that place in this connection. Sir Henry is a man who would certainly do well with the Chinese but then we have the Malays as wel to consider, to say nothing of the Europeans, and of the Malays Sir Henry has had no

THE finding of the Marine Court of Inquiry held into the circumstances attending the recent collision of the Chan Tai and the Sui Lok, both of Penang, off Fulo Payo on May 28, states that the Sui Lok was in fault in its manœuvring and in its look out, and that its master left his vessel before duty required him to and failed to go in one of the Chan Tai's boats and help in rescuing the drowning people. The Chan Tai should have stood by longer. The certificate of the master of the Sui Lok is cancelled but a gunner's certificate may be granted to him.

Ar the last meeting of the Penang Municipal Commissioners the President read a letter from Government to the effect that the Governor in | Council had decided to discontinue the running of the tramways after the end of the curren year. The President said it was a great pity if the tramways were to be stopped and the rails pulled up at the end of the year. It would not only be a blow to the prosperity of the town but would raise the price of stones, red earth etc. - It would appear that the Commissioners scheme to run electric trams would accordingly have to be abandoned.

WEIHAIWEI has been a British possession for some four years; and a great drawback to its development, a hindrance to would-be visitors, and a source of general inconvenience to resi dents has been the want of regular and sui able means of communication with the outside world. By arrangement with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire we now have steamers calling regularly in their trips northward and southward. The subsidy is, according to a N. C. D. N correspondent, \$1,000.00 per month. One important clause in the contract is that the foreign mail must be forwarded within 48 hours

THE Osaka Asahi says that, according to an official investigation, the number of foreigners visiting Japan last year was 16,969, the amount of money spent by them during their sojourn i this country being estimated at Yen 15,226,585 The same paper also states that during las year Japanese living abroad remitted to their families at home about Yen 5,240,000 from Hawaii, Yen 4.980,000 from the United States and Canada, Yen 200,000 from Australia, Sin gapore and Hongkong, Yen 20,000 from Peru, Yen 750,000 from Korea, Yen 70,000 from China, Yen 400,000 from Saghalien, and Yen 530,000 from various other places, making a total of Yen 12,190,000.

THE work of constructing the line of railway round the southern end of Lake Baikal is to be hastened, so that the line may be thrown open to traffic in 1904, instead of early in 1705 The contractors are bound to have the railway completed by the spring of 1905, and as the Russian Government wishes to have through and uninterrupted communication by train between Moscow and Dalny with the least possible delay, the contra-tors are displaying the greatest activity in the hope that they will receive ample compensation from the Government, and which will be in proportion to the number of days that the line is ready before the time stipulated by contract.

he has been making his pint bottles hold a little As the Yuensang was going to her buoy on more than a pint. When these pint bottles Monday, the usual rush of sampans, touting for arrived at Canada recently the manufacturer native boarding houses, followed in her wake, on the China Station, he will be succeeded by found that there was a law in operation which and at length got alongside. Boat-hooks provides that any package measuring more were soon out and, fastened on to the than a pint must pay duty as a quart !- Kobe railing of the steamer, enabled occupants of sampans to climb aboard. During these operations one of the boat-hooks slipped and the unfortunate man scrambling up fell into it is reported that Admiral Curzon-Howe's flat Shanghai, examined 422 vessels, crews and pas- the water. Those aboard a couple of launches made an effort to save him, and got so far as to | cruiser, which was to be commissioned at Port this year resulted in an excess of imports of from Swatow, 76 from Amoy and many others get hold of his coat with a boat-book, but the clothing tore and the man sunk and was Walter G. Stopford, to replace the Argonaic drowned. It is time this dangerous system of first-class cruiser. Captain G. H. Cherry. The touting was stopped, as apart from accidents to | China Squadron is also to be reinforced by the due partly to the receipts from the sale abroad rantined was 2.4 per cent of the total number | the sampan people, officers of steamers are con- transfer of the Vengeance, first-class battleship of Government bonds, and partly to the large inspected. Detention varied from five hours siderably annoyed by their presence; for, as we Captain Leslie C. Stuart, from the Mediterra disbursements made by visitors to the Osaka to 174 days (Ballagraf), the average detention saw recently, one incoming ship lost an anchor nean Station. She was minissioned at Post and several feet of chain.

Kwok Leung, aged 18, of 8 Chancery Lane, as lodgings, living apartments or places of manufacture and production.", ... It has also solution and to obtain the passage of the necessary legislation to make the regulation most effective in its operation.

THE Dutch land of plenty in the Malay Archipelago produces no coal. But the mineral is abundant in the neighbouring islands of Borneo and Sumatra. In the latter coal is mined Two torpedo boats attempted to run the gaunt- by Government at Ombilien, and the output is about 200,000 tons a year. But that is barely half the requirements of Java, which indents largely on Australia and to a smaller extent on Japan for its supply. For special purposes Cardiff contributes its quota of steam fuel there as elsewhere.

> THE Lipton fleet was sighted off Fire Island at 2.15 a.m. on the 14th ult. The Deforest wireless telegraph station at Coney Island reported at midnight (13th) being in communication with Sir Thomas Lipton's steam vacht, the Erin, which then was about ninety-five miles off Sandy Hoody. The Erin was towing the Shamrock . III. All four boats were together, the Erin, Shamrock 111, Shamrock I and her convoys. The Erin reported a stormy passage and all well.

An attempt will be made on 10th inst. to float the American schooner Carrier Dove which went ashore at Tsung-ming Island, The bottom of the vessel is torn out but the lumber with which she is laden will keep the craft afloat, though it is doubtful if she will be worth repairing. The vessel was built in 1890 at Port Blakesley, Washington, and is 639 tons register. A lot of the cargo has been looted by the Chinese who have been hovering about since the accident. A court of inquiry will," it is believed, shortly be held.—Mercury.

THE P. and O. Massilla, which left Singapore for Bombay on 10th inst. took \$1,900,000 from the Currency Note Reserve for Bombay, where they will be kept until the arrival of the new dies when they will be re-coined. The dies for the new dollars have been made in London. The Straits Times understands that the design will be quite different from that of the present ugly dollars, and that their principal feature will be that they will bear across the face the denomination of the coin—"One Dollar,"—with the King's head on the other side. They are also, it is believed, to be slightly reduced in size.

A NUMBER of the well-known and qualified pilots who follow their calling between Woosung and Hankow have formed themselves. into an association in order to better serve the interests of owners and the shipping trade generally, as well as to preserve their own: and to provide a regular steam pilotage service between the two ports. The ever shifting channels of the Yangtsze, the numerous banks that suddenly form, and the many variations of the current, make it imperative that only men who are absolutely qualified should be allowed to pavigate steamers up and down this treacherous river. The association is called "The Yangtze Pilots' Association."-Mercury.

A NUVBER of Chinese miners operating under the name of the Jim Que Company on the site of an abandoned Trinity county town known as Canyon City, U.S.A., dug up a cigar box to-day which contained \$5,000 in gold. Among the gold pieces were seventeen \$50 slugs. Thirtytwo years ago Canyon City was a thriving mining town. Jacob Killenger lived there. He was killed by a cave in a mine. He was believed to have considerable money, but the administrator of his estate could not find it. The Chinese company is now mining away the ground on which the town stood and is believed. to have discovered the buried treasure of the

SIR Ernest Satow, G.C.M.G., was on 12th ult. the recipient of the degree of LL.D. (honoris causa) conferred by the University of Cambridge. In presenting the Minister to the Chancellor of the University the Duke of Devonshire, the Public Orator (Dr. Sandys) stated that Sir Ernest Satow's eventful experience of the Consular and Diplomatic Service had extended over 40 years, which had mainly been spent in Japan. He had lately taken infinite pains in the discharge of the laborious duties attaching to his new position as British Minister in China, a position which he fitly held as the latest diplomatic successor of the first Professor of Chinese in Cambridge. -L. & C. Express.

WHILE the R.M.S. Empress of Japan was discharging cargo on Saturday (4th inst.) at Woosung, one of the slings carried away. with the result that the contents dropped to the deck, reports the Shanghai Mercury Three coolies who were working among the cargo and were passing at the time of the accident were caught by the flying cargo wit the result that one man was killed, and the two others were severely injured. When the accident occurred medical aid was at once aummoned and every assistance possible was rendered, after which the wounded men were sent ashore to the Hospital, where they are now doing well. The dead man was sent to his family who will be recompensed,

THE recent assault on the Austrian Emperor i thus reported to a San Francisco exchange by wire dated 12th ult. -- While Emperor Franci Joseph was out driving here to-day a peder trian, holding a stick in a threatening manner rushed at the Emperor's carriage. The coach man lashed the assailant and whipped up'th horses and the man was seized. The inciden caused some excitement. At the Police the prisoner was recognized as Jacob Reich. a unemployed commercial agent, who called a the Hofburg January 8 and insisted on seein Emperor Francis Joseph, declaring he was th son of God and had brought his Majesty a important communication from the Almight Reich, who is pronounced insans, was the incarcerated, but has since been released.

As aiready recorded in our columns, on the completion, in September, of the term of Real Admiral Harry T. Greniell, second in comman Rear-Admiral the Hon. Asheton G. Curzon Howe, who has hauled down his flag as secon in command of the Channel Fleet. The L. & C. Express says that Admiral Greniell's flag. flying on the Albion, first-class battleship, by ship is to be the Leviathan, first-class armoure mouth on the 16th ult. by Captain the Hol

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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's.)

Great Britain and Japan.

LONDON, 16th July. A commercial treaty between Great Britain and Japan is notified.

The Somaliland Expedition.

Two Companies of the Army Service Corps with 900 mules and many waggons and stores will sail from Durban on the 18th inst. en route to Somaliland; this is believed to indicate elaborate preparations before active operations are resumed.

The King's Visit to Ireland. The Crimes Act has been revoked in various districts; in Clare, Limerick, Tipperary, Roscommon and Sligo, it is greatly welcomed in view of the approaching royal visit.

The City and Food Taxation.

A requisition signed by 650 City men in--cluding nineteen members of the House o Commons has been sent to the Lord Mayor of London requesting the use of Guildhall for a meeting to condemn, the taxation of

The Lord Mayor has declined the requisition of the City men for a meeting in Guildhall.

Troops for South Africa Mr. Brodrick states that the Defence Committee of the Cabinet has decided to keep 25,000 men in South Africa to be

-available for service in India in case of em-

CROWN LAND SALE.

As an elite residential district, Conduit Road, situated above Robinson Road, has come very much into favour since it was opened about three years ago. It was not long since that we | the museum, label them "Unidentified", but announced the sale of a plot of land for a private garden. Another lot with an area of 3.576 square feet has been applied for and will be interesting, but after loo' ing at the birds be sold on the 4th proximo. The registry number of the lot is G.L. 22 and adjoins L.L. 1568. Its boundary mea urements are N. 89 | labelled. They require attention and some of feet, S. 26 feet and 9.6 feet, E. 154 feet, and W. Libem re-bottling. At the present time no one 14', 106' and 3' 6". The annual rental of the would present the museum with any decen lot is \$8, and it will be sold at an upset price

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE CHINESE AND THE BUILDINGS ORDINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELLGRAPH." SIR,-The new Public Health and Buildings Ordinance is passed and is now in force, and I shall be much obliged if you will kindly tell me if it is the intention of the Government, in view of the many countries restricting the immigration of Chinese, to prohibit the latter's' presence in the Colony in passing such a law. Certainly, there is some mistake if it is intend- | the administration of Sir William Robinson a ed to cope with the annual recurrence of plague and I do not wonder that the Colonial Secretary does not sanction it forthwith. If it is not the Government's intention to have Chinaman clear out of the way the new Ordinance should be at once amended. It cannot be put into force as it is now. Allow me, therefore, to say a few words on an important point.

To carry out the Ordinance, overcrowding is first to be dealt with and inspectors are sent out to find this out at night, but in view of the many daring robberies (courring in the Colony every day; will the Authorities guarantee the safety of the inhabitants' properties during night visitations by the inspectors? Can the Government make sure that no robbery will be committed by persons who gain admittance by falsely saying that they are Government servants? Have the inspectors, when inspecting houses during the night, any special signs to show that they are Government servants and that they are not robbers? Is there a clause in the Ordinance indemnilying inhabitants from loss by robbery because they ad-

mit inspectors who may turn out to be robbers?

Again, has the Government appointed any

lady inspectors to visit houses occupied by young ladies-young ladies whose husbands are away on busines; and are seldom at home as is always the case in China? If not, have such ladies any right to refuse the admittance of male inspectors at night? If the ladies have no such right, will the Authorities guarantee the behaviour of such male inspectors when they are admitted into the house? Have the Authorities provided an apparatus capable of producing a kind of X Ray with which to testify the purity of every inspector's heart (Chinese or European) before he is employed? For the sake of humanity the new Ordinance without any amendment cannot be put into force and fit remains so it is impossible to go on. There are still a great many points which demand serious and immediate attention and if the two Chinese blocks of wood in the Legislative Council do not step forward to bring this to the knowledge of the Authorities: if they still hold their tongues on matters like this, it is for us all Chinese in the Colony to join in one voice and appeal to the Government to seriously consider the matter. Things such as this cannot be brought to light without the intervention of the Chinese. It is impossible for foreigners from the West whose daily habits are contrary to ours to know what we do like and what we do not like. It is therefore for us to acquaint them with it if our dumb representatives fail to do so.

Let the Authorities therefore awake to this before it is too late. Thanking you for the insertion of this,-Yours etc.

中國少年 Hongkorg, 18th July, 1903.

SK for ASAIII JAPANESE BEER. LI G. Girault.

THE HONGKONG MUSEUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGRONG TRUEGRAPIA." DEAR SIR,-Happening to look into the Museum (or Chamber of Horrors) at Hongkong the other day, whilst gazing at the monstrosities displayed in one of the bird cases, we remarked at a glance four or five of the commonest birds of Hongkong wrongly labelled, not only specifically but generically as well. would presumably be seeking information as to the fauna of Hongkong and South China, The localities given, too, are extremely doubtful in many cases, and palpably absurd in others, except where specimens have been presented by the Committee, and then the information is of no value whatever, as these important contributions mostly take the shape-(deformed) of pied, spotted and ringstraked varieties of the common canary, whatever bird that may be. To instance a few cases of wrongly identified birds :- The common Chinese Bulbul, the commonest Hongkong bird, or indeed in Coina generally, h. s been humourously termed Emberias Leucophrys, an uncommon North American bunting. The China Robin, by a wild flight of imagination, is called Turdus Volitans, a bird unknown to the Brit Mus. Cat. Leiothrix Luteus, a South China hill bird, is, according to the gentleman at the museum, Emberica Citrinella, the common English Yellowhammer. After these little jokes, Haleyon Pileata for II. Smyrnensis may almost pass muster, though it would be as well to substitute Lanius Schachsfor L. Excubitor, an English bird of which we saw no specimen in the museum. In short, the nomenclature of very many birds is ridiculous, and the localities given in some cases manifestly wrong, thus leaving the others open to grave doubt. There is not a mounted specimen fit to be seen, and the best thing to do with the collection is to destroy it. A fresh start could then be made, and no bird admitted to the collection unless the locality where it was obtained is authenticated. If they cannot be identified, with certainty at don't "pics out a middling shiny" name and tack that on. The collection of snakes would one feels there is no guarantee that some of the snakes ever came from Hongkong when so specimen of natural history, as even if correctly labelled it would be regarded with suspicion on entering the premises at the City Hall. The place is a disgrace to those responsible for i (if anyone is responsible), and if a local museum is supposed to be a storehouse of information on local natural history and other subjects, the sooner the museum at Hongkong is closed the

TURDUS VOLITANS.

Shanghai, 14th July. [If our memory serves us correctly the question of the expediency of appointing a curator for the local museum was raised by Dr. James Cantlie in connection with the establishment of the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society during few years ago. It cannot reasonably be experted that those connected with the institution and who give their services, as far as we are and attention which a proper classification of the specimens would demand.—Ed., H.K. 7.7

better. -- Yours etc.,

THE PASSAGE OF THE *'SHAMROCKS'-*ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The passage of Sir Thomas Lipton's lates cup challenger to New York, under convoy, is described in American papers to hand by the Korea. We call the following account from a San Francisco exchange of the 14th ult.:-

Safe and sound after a rough passage from Gourock, Scotland, of sixteen days and twentytwo hours, 'Sir Thomas Lipton's latest cup challenger for the America's cup, Shamrock ///, is now lying at anchor off Tompkinsville, S. L. where she arrived at 10.20 this morning in company with the steam yacht Erin, which, had towed her most of the way across the Atlantic, and by Shanrock I, towed by the British tug Cruiser. The 156 men which manned the yachts and their convoys are all well, and there were no accidents to mar the

Between Gourock and Fayal, Azores, where the steamers stopped for coal, calms and squally weather were encountered. The Erin and her tow became separated from the C-uiser and Shamrock I before reaching Fayal, but they never lost sight of each other after leaving there. - On June 12th the yachts were caught in a gale from the south east, and while it blew very hard and a heavy sea was tunning very little water was shipped and no

damage was done. The tug Charles F. Mattiews, in charge of H. H. Davies, met the yachts at daylight, as follows in their weekly report of the 17th twenty miles east of Sandy Fook lightship, inst:-Pilots were put on board the Erin at sea and the Matthews towed Shamrock III to Quarantine, Shamrock I being towed by the Cruiser. | feature of the week has been a drop in the The yachts passed Sandy Hook lightship soon after 6 a.m. They were saluted by every vessel and Langkats have also experienced a rather that passed them all the way to Quarantine. When they arrived there the crews of the yachts gave three cheers for each other as they stood lined up on deck. Both yachts flew the pen-

The new challenger is by far handsomer than either ! humrock I or Shamrock II. She looks not unlike the Columbia above the water line and her beam seems greater than either of those yachts. She tows easily, making very little broken water at the bow and leaving a | declared:clean wake. Her captain, Robert Wringe. says she behaved splendidly under all conditions of weather during the passage across the Atlantic. She is rigged as a sloop, with a short bowsprit and a topmast over a stout lower mast. Shamrock I has the same rig with the addition of a jigger-mast aft. The latter steers with a tiller and the former with a small wheel.

nant of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

A SK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER, A G. Girault,

WHO WAS THE PASSENGERY

Thus the Shanghai Times of 13th inst.:-There was one passenger aboard the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer Riojun Martt, which arrived at Shanghai yesterday from American and Japan ports, who was not altogether delighted with his trip to the Orient. The reason for this is attributed to the fact that the It would be far better to have no labels at all, voyage is merely a return journey to Hongkong, if the place is ever visited by Europeans, wholl and it is taken much against the wishes of the passenger in question. Included in the Riejun Maru's pussengers, is a young Englishman, who some six weeks ago left Hongkong by this vessel for Seattle, Wash. His subsequent experience upon the American shores has doubtless caused him to wish that he had never decided upon forsaking the Orient, even to the tedium of a place as dull and uninteresting as Hongkong. When the Englishman prepared to go ashore at the Puget Sound port, he was detained by an immigration officer. It seems the passenger had a brother working in San Francisco, who had arranged to furnish a position to his relative. The Hongkong brother was advised of the fact that a situation awaited him in the Golden Gate City. It was on this advice that he started. He was not aware that it is against the laws to engage foreign labour in the United States. When questioned by the officers he boldly stated he had been employed as a clerk in Hongkong and had been offered a position in San Francisco through his brother. His admissions settled the matter, and there was no other course for the officers to take but detain him. He felt much abused when informed he would have to return to China, on the Riojun. The young man was held in Seattle, to be returned to Hongkong, at the expense of the Japanese line who was obliged to take him as

JAPANESE SMUGGLERS.

The coelest smugglers ever met on the water front were afrested yesterday, says an American exchange of the 12th ult., by Customs Inspector Benninger. They are S. Tota and W. Hatori, Japanese steerage passengers on board the steamship Korea. When the trunks of the Japanese were searched the inspectors found them provided with false lids, containing a large quantity of smuggled goods. Hatori expressed surprise at the discovery and innocently remarked that he was going with Tota to Los Angeles to start a store and that he came here a year ago with a lot of goods and had had no trouble in passing them. He finished by offering the inspector \$20 to let the goods go.

The booty consists of ninety-six silk embroidered doilies, forty-six embroidered silk handkerchiefs, three double bed covers filled with silks and embroideries and silk hose, handkerchiefs and satin cloth in great variety.

A-25,000-TON STEAMER

PLANNED BY THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

We learn from an American journal that both the Cedric and Celtic of the White Star Lineare to lose the distinction of being the largest awere, gratuitously, should devote that time ships in the world. The Hamburg-American line is to build a new steamer that is to eclipse either of those boats, not only as to size, but also as to speed and improvements. Although the Cedric and Celtic are alike as to measurements, the first named, because of an extra house built forward, is ninety-six tons bigger than the older sister, the tonnage of the Cedric being 21,000. Each ship is 700 feet long, 75 feet wide and 49 1-3 feet deep. The new Hamburg-American liner is to be 725 feet long, 77 feet in beam and 50 feet in depth, which will make ther tonnage something like 25,000. Mr. Emil L. Boas, the American agent of the line, has been cabled for by the home office to proceed to Germany in connection with the plans for the new giant.

COMMERCIAL

SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Erich Coorg & Co., in their report of to-day's date, review the week's market in thefollowing terms :--

Our market emains without animation; the business which has come under our notice has been of an extremely meagre nature and the long-looked-for improvement seems to be as far off ast ever. The rates on Shanghai are unchanged Tls. 711 for a T/T, and Tls. 717 for a three days' sight Private Paper.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts write

The market remains practically the same since the issue of our last report; the special price of China Sugars. In Shanghai, Farnhams heavy decline on the previous quotations.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, has advertised its seventy-fourth ordinary half-yearly meeting for the 4th August. The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant to 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

The following interim dividends have been

Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited, Tls. 3 payable on 21st July: transfer books closing from 13th to 21st instant.

Hongkong Ice Company, Limited, \$4 payable on 28th July; transfer books closing from 20th to 28th instant.

A SK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER. 1 G. Girault,

Company, Limited, \$6 payable on 28th, July; transfer books closing from 22nd to 28th instant.

West Point Building Company, Limited, \$1.50 payable on 28th July; transfer books closing from 22nd to 28th instant.

Banks Are Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are atll in demand at \$680. Subject to audit, the Directors will recommend at the forthcoming half-yearly meeting a dividend of 30 shillings per'share, add to silver reserve fund \$500,000 write off property account \$200,000, and carry forward about \$1,425,000. The London quotation has further improved and now stands at £63 15. Nationals keep firm at \$28.

Marine Insurances.-Unions are steady at \$500. China traders have been placed at \$62 and \$'3, and there are further buyers at the former price. Yangtszes are unchanged at \$135 and Cantons close at \$180. -

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires have advance and are wanted as \$3274. China Fires

tre still in request at \$85. Shipping .- Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats have been booked at \$381. Indo-Chinas are quoted at \$98, and may probably be had at the rate. China and Manilas; have dropped to \$21 at which figure sales have been effected and more shares are inquired for. Douglas Steamships have been fixed at \$100 Star Ferries are unchanged and can be placed it \$27 and \$17 for the old and new shares respectively. Shell Transports are in demand after sales at £,1 2/6.

Refineries - China Sugars have sustained a sharp fall and close 6 points lower than our last quotation. Luzons are without business at \$10. Mining.—Punjoms are still asked for at \$2 There are buyers of Raubs at \$8. Chinese Engineering are offering at Tls. 6.60.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns - Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have changed hands and more shares are wanted at the improved rate of \$216. Advices from the North report a further decline in Farnhams to Tls. 1673. The report, with statement of accounts made up to the 3 th April last, is to hand. The net profits, including the amount brought forward from last year and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amount to Tls. 971,124,22. After deducting the interim dividend of 7% on 55,200 shares paid in December last year, which absorbed Tls. 386,400,00. there remains for distribution the sum of Tls. 584,724.22. With this amount it was decided at yesterday's meeting in Shanghai to deal as follows:-Pay a final dividend of Tls. 8 per share absorbing Tls. 441,600, add to Reserve fund Tls. 100,000 (thus raising it to Tls. 850,000), and carry to new profit and loss account the balance of Tls. 43.124.22. The dividend is payable in Shanghai to-day and we make our closing quotation Tls. 165 ex dividend at which rate there are inquiries. Kowloon What's have strengthened and can be placed at \$88. Hongkew Wharfs remain on offer at Tls. 2821 New Amoy Docks are wanted at \$371 ex the dividend of \$21 paid on the 9th instant. At the eleventh ordinary yearly meeting held in Amoy on the 8th instant the following statement of accounts for the year 1902 was adopted:-Including the balance brought forward

from the previous year (less bonus) the net profits on the 12 months' working amounted at \$43.085.13 which it was recommended to appropriate as under: Commission and fees to general manager and consulting committee \$8,536,39; transfer the sum of \$15,000 to reserve fund (making it stand at \$55,500); pay a dividend of \$21 per share absorbing \$15,000, and carry forward \$4,548,74.

Lands, Hotels and buildings.-Hongkong Lands have slightly hardened and after sales at \$16t are in surther request. Shanghai Lands can be procured at Tis. 110. Hongkong Hotels have been negotiated at \$151. Astor House Hotels have changed ownership in Shanghai at \$30. Humphreys' Estate remain at \$12 and sales of China Providents at \$97 have taken

Cotton Mills,-Ewos are obtainable at Tis, 35, and Laou- ung-Mows at Tls. 421. Hongkong Cottons have been bought at \$15. Other stocks under this heading are unaltered.

Cigar Companies.—Sumatras are inquired for at Tls. 50. Alhambras have inquiries at

Miscell neous .- Green Island Cements have been dealt in at \$242 China Borneos have changed hands in small lots at \$101. Business has been done in A. S. Watsons at \$14. Watkins are firmer with buyers at \$7. Electrics are in demand at \$124 (old) and \$74 (new). Ho glong Ices have advanced and have found buyers at \$250. William Powells are steady at \$10. We hear the company's accounts for the half year ending 30th June will show a profit on working of about \$26,000. Langkats have further depreciated to 11s. 285 but close in request at this price.

FÖRTNIGHTLY MARKET REPORT

Cotton:—Owing to a rise in prices on the o her side, market has ruled firm and about 432 bales changed hands at \$251 to \$271 per picul. The unsold stock is about 600 bales.

Yarn:-The present harvest operations in the interior greatly retarded business, and as rders were not coming in fieely, importers, to take advantage of the present rise in Exchange, sold a good lot at a decline of from \$1 to \$2 per bale all round. The market closes weak. Sales of about 6,000 bales reported, leaving unsold stock of about 19,000 bales.

Mala Opium: - During the first part of the fortnight remained firm and prices showed a good advance; lately, the rise in Exchange, coupled with slackness of demand from the interior, caused again a decline, and sales are reported of New at \$990 of 6 chests; Old about 37 chests at \$1,020 to \$1,060; Oldest about 35 chests at \$1,100 to \$1,160 per picul. The unsold stock is estimated at about 808 chests.

Bengal Opium:-Prices showed varied. fluctuations, and Patna New about 495 chests at \$1,075 to \$1,090: Old about 22 chests at

A SK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER -1 G. Girault

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency | \$1,075 to \$1,095; Benares New about 175 chests at \$1,07 1/2 to \$1,090; Old 4 chests at \$1,090, were sold in the market. The unsold stock is about 937 chests.

Persian Opium.—Cheap rates induced business, and sales are reported of about 353 chests \$710 to \$800 per picul. The stock is about 3,050 chests.

YARN, MARKET REPORT.

In their report of yesterday's date Messrs. Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co. state :-Much less demand has been experienced

during the past fortnight in our Yarn Market, but this was expected, as the whole of the country is now busily engaged in harvesting operations, and will so continue until the turn of the month, when a good and bumper summer trade is expected. A rather sudden and unexpected rise in the rate of exchange made some of the importers eager and hasty sellers, and consequently business reported was for peculative purposes only. Prices have receded from fifty cents to two dollars per bale on last mail's quotations in almost all counts and descriptions Market closes weak and unsteady. Sales during the past fortnight consist of about 175 bales of No. 6s-65 bales of No. 8s-2,570 bales of No. 10s-1,635 bales of No. 125-1,050 bales of No. 165-and 1,305 bales of No. 208—in all about 6,800 bales. Arrivals per steamers Ischia, Lightning, Kumsang, Marquis Bacquehem and Bengal about 11,500 bales. Shipments to Shanghai and Coast Ports about 2,500 bales. The unsold stock is estimated at 19,000. Local Productions:-Sales of about 2co bales

of No. 105 at \$ 04, about 200 biles of No. 125 at \$106} are reported in the market.

Japanese Yarn :-About 150 bales of No. 16s at \$125, and about 150 bales of No. 20s at \$133 changed hands.

Exchange-Had a sudden rise, and we quote to-day on India at Rs. 1291 / London at Sh. 1/8 11/16d.

FREIGHTS.

Since 11th inst. the momo, of settlements presents a rather longer list, by ten steamers, than that reported for the previous week. The following are the reported particulars :- Hankow to Swatow a German steamer of 1,578 for Tls. 11,000 in full Hongay to Singapore a British steamer, 1,359 tons, fetched \$2.25 per ton, and to Hongkong a German carrier (1,184) secured \$1.65 per ton. For sugar loading, a steamer of 1,299 tons commanded 25 cents per picul for 2 ports N.C. Java to Hongkong. Rice freights from Saigon have been booked as follows:—

German steamer, 1,001 tons, to 1 port Philippines, 25 cents per picul.

German steamer, 794 tons, to 1 port Philippines, 25 cents per picul.

Cerman steamer, 903 tons, to 1 port Philippines, 28 cents per picul.

Norwegian steamer, 891 tons, to Ilo.lo 24 cents; if Manila and Iloilo, 27 cents per picul German steamer, 939 tons, to Cebu, 29 cents

German steamer, 939 tons, to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul.

German steamer, 1,103 tons, to Hongkong, 13 cents per picul. Swedish steamer, 989 tons, to Hongkong, 13

cents per picul.

Norwegian steamer, 788 tons, to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul.

A British steamer, to Kobe 30 cents per

'picul, (35,000 piculs). Iloilo to Yokohama, 27 cents per picul was the rate closed.

A small German steamer (696 tons) has been booked upon a monthly charter for six months at \$6,000 per month.

TO DAY'S EXCHANGE. On London, Telegraphic Transfer 1/82 Bank Bills, on demand ... 1/8 13/16 Credits, 4 months' sight 1/91 D'ments 4 months' sight...... 1 9} ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand...... 2 173 Credits, 4 months' sight2.21 ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand ...421 Credits, 30 days' sight428 ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer......129 On demand.....129 ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer713 Private 30 days' sightnom. Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate..... \$11.73 Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael61.25 Bar Silver...... 2 4 OPIUM QUOTATIONS. To-day's quotations are as follows:-

MALWA NEW@

LAST YEAR.....@ 1,000/1,030 PATNA NEW 1,080/1,120 OLD BENARES NEW@ PERSIAN (PAPER)...... @ 760/8co

Per chest

960/9°0

Co-day's Advertisements. DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW 'HE Company's Steamship "HAITAN,"

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at II A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongke ig, 18th July, 1903.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR AMOY AND TAMSUL

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN," Captain Mutton, will be despatched for the. above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 17 A.M. For Freight or Passage apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 18th July, 1903.

A SK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.-L'A G. Gimult.

Co=day's · Advertisements.

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of the following Articles for a Period of 12 Months from the 1st of August, 1903, to H.M. Naval Yard, viz.;---

FIREWOOD, LIME WHITE (BEST) CHARCOAL, BROOMS (NATIVE) (LARGE), BASKETS BASKETS (SMALL), CANES RATTAN, and

CHUNAM. Forms of Tenders can be obtained on applicaion to the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard Hongkong, and should be returned not later than NOON, on THURSDAY, the 23rd July,

Hongkong, 18th July, 1903

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BRAEMAR,"

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL

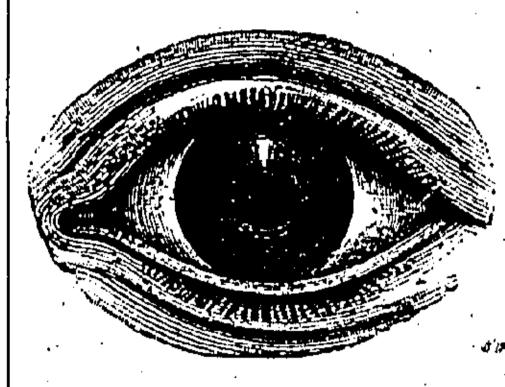
AND STRAITS. CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at-Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th instant will be

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 28th instant, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 3rd instant, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents. Hongkong, 18th July, 1903



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

SIGHT TESTED.

LENSES for the correction of Astigmatism

ground on the premises.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses in all styles

and metals.

OF LONDON AND CALCUITA.

Consulting Room:

No. 16, Queen's Road Central, Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel with entrance through store of R. Hou, hton, Tailor,

DAVID BENJAMIN,

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903.





JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS. By Appointment to

H.M. THE KING HRH. the PRINCE of WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Queen's Road Central.

A SK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER. (A. G. Girault

GLASGOW and

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Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION. COMPANY, LD.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT. MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

•			. •
-	OUT	WARDS.	•
ROM	•	STEAMERS	Due
LIVERROO		HECTOR "	On 22nd July,
LIVERPOO	L "	NESTOR "	On 29th July.
LIVERPOO	£., "	TEUCER "	On 30th July.
LIVERPOO	L "	NINGCHOW"	On 8th August.
LIVERPOO	l~ "	KINTUCK "	On 13th August.
LIVERPOOI	L, 44	PINGSUEY "	On' 20th August, '
LIVERPOOR		GLAUCUS "	On 26th August.

	GLASGO V and LIVERPOOLGLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	" GLAUCUS " " DEUCALION "	On 26th August. On 4th September
	HOL	ŒWARDS.	
	For	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
	MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP	"PELEUS"	On 21st July.
	*LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 21st July:
	MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"STENTOR"	On 4th August.
	MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP	"TYDEUS"	On 18th August.
	*LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 20th August.
	MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP	"NESTOR"	On 1st September
	MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP	"KINTUCK "	On 15th September
	*LIVERPOOL	"PINGSHEY"	On 22nd September
	MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 20th Sentember
•	* Taking Cargo	for Liverpool at London Rates.	On again achiempe
	S.S. "PELEUS" lest Shanghai-16th ins	st am for Foothow and this and	lie due here sort in
	S.S. "PROMETHEUS" left Shanghai	17th inst n m 'for this and is due	t is due liete zoth in Lhara soth inet
	mighand and the committee of the contraction	The read being for this and is did	nere zom møt.

	/ 	
TRANS-PAC	IFIC SERVICE	5.
FOR	Samarre	To care
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST, PORTS, with NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	" NINGCHOW "	On 10th August.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	S"DEUCALION"	On 6th September.
•		

ICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, wide NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"NINGCHOW"	On 10th August. On 6th September
For Freight, apply to	. Drimming by the ty	e gwron
	· BUTTERFIELD,	CONTINE,

· ·	ION CO., LIMITED.
FOR	STEAMERS. TO SAIL.
†SHANGHAI	WOOSUNG " 20th July.
KOBE	" TSINAN "# 24th ,,
CEBU and ILOILO	" KAIFONG ' * 24th ,,
MANILA	" TAIYUAN "*27th
LAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SVD.	" TAIYUAN "* 27th ,,
NEV and MELBOURNE MANILA	STINGRIANG "* zoth
* * The Attention of Passingers is directed strangers which are found throughout said	to the Superior Accommodation offered by these

steamers, which are fined throughout with Electric Light. Unrivated table. A duly, qualified Surgeon is carried Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yougtste and Northern China Ports. I Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Gotesifor all Sec. Zealand and other Australian

N.B.-ROD O D SALOON FARES, SING: E'AND METURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PO LOS

Por himple or classage rapidiste BOY TO FREED & SWIME, A Honekong, 17th July

18th July, 1763.

-Hongkong-Manila

AGGNIN.

AGENTS:

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers | TOYO KISEN KAISHA between Hongkong and Manila. -- Saloon amidships -- Electric Light-Perfect Cuisine-Surgeon carried.-All the most up-todate arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	٢	Sailing Dates.	•
· ·	'	i 1				•
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	. MANILA (DIRECT	`)	SATURDAY, 25th July, a	t
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT	·)	IO A.M. SATURDAY, 1st Aug., a	t
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty		!	10 A.M.	

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 18th July, 1903

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY Steamship - Tons Captain To Sail

"INDRAPURA"4,899.......A. E. Hollingsworth....... Aug. 14, 1903. "INDRASAMHA"5,197......W. E. Craven....... Sept. 13, 10 Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communi ate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent. 1266c]

SHOSEN OSAKA

PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Sailing Dates. Destinations. FOR TAMSUIT "DAIGI MARU" W. Groves ... SUNDAY, 19th July. FOR FOOCHOW*...... "ANPING MARU"J. Goto WEDNESDAY, 22nd July. FOR TAMSUI*..... "DAIJIN MARU "......T. OgataFRIDAY, 24th July. FOR ANPING" "MAIDZURU MARU"..T. SaitoSUNDAY, 26th July.

* Vid Swatow and Amov.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui'to land all passengers and cargo. By the Co's steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtaze

River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S steamers from Shanghai. For Freight, Passage and further Information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at No. 8, Des Vœux Road Central.

li ARIMA, Manager. → Hongkong, tóth July, 1901

Shipping.—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-MANILA, REDUCED SALOON PAS-SAGE MONEY.

SINGLE, \$20. RETURN, \$35.

CTEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric Light, First Class Accommodation. 11nrivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1903. STEAM TO CANTON.

THE Splendid New Steel Twin Screw

"KWONG CHOW," 1,474 Tons, Captain Walker, leaves Hong-KONG for CANTON at 8.30 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning CANTON at 5 P.M. Unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Ship lighted throughout by Electricity.

Passage Fare. \$4 Single Journey. Meals \$1 each.

Steamer

inst. | kong Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD., No. 8, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 30th May, 1903.

FOR CHEMULPO, PORT ARTHUR AND NEWCHWANG, Calling at SHANGHAL THE Steamship

" SULLBERG," Captain Meyer, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office. Hongkong; 16th July 1903

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

. CALCUTTA. THE Company's Steamship "KUMSANG," Captain Buller, will be despatched as above

on TUESDAY, the zist instant, at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 15th, July, 1903.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

Fig. L. Steamship

MANILA

"BENLEDI," Captain D. Clark, will be despatched as above on or about SUNDAY, the 20th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. [818e Hongkong, 13th July, 1993.

REGULAR SERVICE

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

		Hf,
ROSETTA MARU	N. Tate 3,876	THURSDAY, 23rd July, at 11 A.M.
ROHILLA MARU	E. P. Bishop 3,869	TUESDAY, 28th July, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, a	apply at the Company's	Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House

K. NAKASHIMA, Manager: Hongkong, 17th July, 1903.

RUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGAT TION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT) Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COL-OMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rotes to the DAY. BRAZILS, to SOUTH AFRICA. PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS), THE Company's Steamship

"TRIESTE," Captain Mecozzi, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 21st July. For Information as to Passage and Freight

SANDER, WIELER & Co., Hongkong, 30th June, 1903.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAM-SHIPECOMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship

"VERONA," Captain Spiesen, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 25th July, to be followed by the s.s. "BARON DRIESEN,"

Captain Laurent, on or about THURSDAY the 20th August, to be followed by the 6.5. " NORDKYN" inter. For Freight, &c., apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Agents. Hongkong, 16th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and examined on the 21st instant, at 2.15 P.M. they are warned against paying more than TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 14th January, 1903.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAL" Captain SAMUEL BELL SMITH. AILY Departure from Hongkong to Macao at 7.30 A.M., from Macao to Hongkong at 2 P.M., SUNDAY included. 1st Class fare (including cabin and servant),

\$3; return ticket, ₹5. and Class, \$1.50; return ticket, \$2.50. 3rd Class, \$1. Steerage, \$0.50

Superior cabin accommodation. Wharf in Hongkong, opposite Central Market; at Macao, C. M. S. N. Company's

For Freight, &c., apply to-SAM WANG & CO., LD., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 22nd June, 1903.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship "HAILOONG,"

Captain Evans, will be despatched for the to Hongkong the following days leaving above Port, TO-MORROW, the 19th instant, For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 18th July, 1903.

The Company's Wharf is West of the Hong- REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SAINT BEDE"..... 25th July. ORO "..... To follow. MOGUL "..... "SATSUMA"..... For Freight and further information, apply

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED, Agents Handbook and July, 1903

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENS-LAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, TASMANIA, &c.) THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN," aptain W. G. MacArthur, will be despatched for the above Perts, on WEDNESDAY, the

29th instant, at Noon. This well-known strainer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions. Goods will be delivered from alongside.

ice, &c., throughout the voyage, This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric-light. A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms, For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hougkong, and July 1903.

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

Steamship. -Sailing Date. Captain.

Consignees.

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANT-WERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE. THE H.A.L. Steamship

Captain Schönfeldt, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. No Claims will be admitted after the Goodshave left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd instant, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Hongkong Office. Hongkong. 15th July, 1903 NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON vid STRAITS. THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE," Captain G. C. Cundy, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees risk and expense.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st instant, will be sub-All claims for damage must be sent in before

the 25th instant, or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are , change has been made in the Rates of to be left in the Godowns, where they will be No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Agents. Hongkong, 15th July, 1903,

Consignees.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

"AMERICA MARU," are hereby notified that their Goods are at their risk being discharged into Lighters and/or landed into our Godowns Nos. 1 and 2, at Kennedy Town, (Marine Lot 243), and delivery may be had either from Lighters or from our Godowns upon countersignature of Bills of

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 20th instant will be subject to rent. All Claims must be sent in to me on or

before the 23rd instant or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. E. W. TILDEN,

Agent. Hongkong, 13th July, 1903. AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TION COMPANY.

FROM TRIESTE, FIUME, PORT SAID ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PEN-ANG AND SINGAPORE. THE Company's Steamship

"MARQUIS BACQUEHEM," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

This Vessel brings Cargo :-From Odessa, ex s.s. Maria Teresa transhipped at Port Said.

From Venice, ex s.s. Venus transhipped at

Optional Cargo will be discharged here, unless notice to the contrary be given immediately. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 22nd instant, or they will not be

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SÄNDER, WIELER & Co.,

Hongkong, 15th July, 1903.

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. FROM RANGOON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "LALPOORA." having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after NOON of the 18th instant will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, 1'th July, 1903.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES S.S. "BENGLOE,"

FROM MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS. CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into The Hongliong and Kowloon

whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be-obtained. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns; and all Goods undelivered after the 23rd instant will be subject

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23nd instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongknug, 17th July, 1903.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel

will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, E. W. TILDEN. Hongkong, 17th July, 1003.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BENGAL,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND Consignees of Cargo by the above-named

vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Joods are landed. This vessel brings on Cargo :-

From London, &c., ex S.S. China. From Australia, ex S.S. Arcadia. From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers. Optional Goods will be landed here unless

instructions are given to the contrary before II A.M., TO-DAY. Goods not cleared by the 23rd instant, at A P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1901.

E. A. HEWETT.

Consignees.

S.S. "YARRA!"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. Matapan, and from Bordenux ex s.s. Ville de Rochefort, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Go-down Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless

intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, the 14th instant, requesting it to be landed here.

lills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

the 21st instant, at 3 P.M., or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Hongkong, 14th July, 1903

Untimations.

SANDAL

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil. Full directions. All Chemists. Insist on Savaresse's.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that the will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones. Ladies and Children's Under-clothing Con-Iren's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required. The Superioress will also be most grateful

for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters" Hongkong, 22nd April, 1805.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY TRADE D This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Johert, Velpean and others, combines all the desiderate to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto

Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns

shorttime, often a few days only, removes all discharges from theurinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

The PARON NO. 2 for important the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swallings of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

The PARON NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the discreasing consequences of early error, excess, residence in

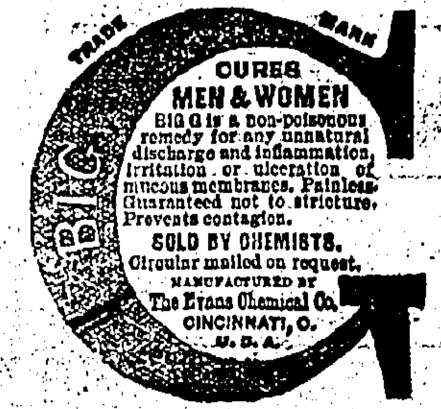
cxhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

Lead of the world of the climates and climate throughout the world. Price in England s/o & ./6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is resulted, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a facture of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British invertment Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) third to every purkage by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Hongkong, China and Manila.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ran sacked by the science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and in a, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, lowert. Velpeau, Malsonneuve, the well-known Chassaignae, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who requiresuch a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristolle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of trainmenting the baser metals into gold is surely tra' similary the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of aremedy so potent as to replenish the folling energies of the comfirmed rout in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease inalitheir poisons of acquired or inherited disease inalitheir poisons of acquired or inherited disease inalitheir otean forms as to leave notaint of tracebelline Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which



Superintendent.

of many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little extensive and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to east it to oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical mentioner from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchanis throughout the Colonics, India, Chin inpartice, not even excluding such remote district as Central Africa, the Fijl Islands, St. Helena, St., — Diamond Fields Advertiser Kingentary

TO-DAY'S

QUOTATIONS.

Hyping.

Arrivals.

. Bengloe, Br. s.s., 1,933, Porter, 17th July,-London and Singapore 11th July, Gen .- H.M.S. Sparrowhawk " G., L. & Co.

Ariake Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,193, Hori, 17th July,-Kuchinotzu 12th July, Coal -M. B. K. Borg, Nor. s.s., 738, Mathisen, 17th July,-Bangkok toth July, Rice,-Ming Chuen. Sullberg, Ger. s.s., 782, Meyer, 17th July,-Swalow 16th July, Gen.-H. A. L.

Daigi Maru, Jap. 8.8., 850, Groves, 17th July,— Albenga, Ger. 8.8, 2,767, Petersen, 17th July,— Tamsui 13th July, Gen.—O. S. K. New York 12th May, and Amoy 15th July Trieste, Aust. s.s., 3 203, Merozei, 18th July,-Kobe 7th July, Gen.—S., W. & Co. Braemar, Br ss, 2,316, Watt, 18th July,-Singapore 12th July, Gen .- D. & Co., Ld. Loongmoon, Ger. 5.5., 1,245, Drewes, 18th July,

Departures. July 17.

-Canton 17th July, Gen.-S. & Co.

Ballaarat, for Europe. Rubi, for Manila. Siani, for Singapore. Machew, for Bangkok. Kingsing, for Canton. Macduff, for Singapore. Diomed, for Shanghai. Changehow, for Shanghai. Balmoral, for Manila. Triglay, for Touron. Hin ang, for Sourabaya. Hermann Lerche, for Singapore. Canton, for Shanghai. Kwanglee, for Shanghai. Himalaya, for Shanghai.

Passongers arrived. Per Daigi Maru, from Tamsui-Mr. Andros, 31 Chinese and Japanese.

Passengers departed.

Per Ballagrat, from Shanghai for London-Mr. L. Smith For Marseilles - Mr. R. C. K. Johnson: For Bombay-Mr. Edulji Muncherje, and 1 Indian. From Hongkong for London-Gunrer C. J. Cain, Mrs. French and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Coo', and Miss Machin. For Bombay-Mr. and Mrs. Banvad For Singapore-Miss Hopwar, Messrs. Wong Chee Ten, P. Roza, T. M. Perpetuo, and 2 Chinese Stampers. For Penang-Mr. W. D. Graham.

Per Yamata Maru, for Manila-Miss H. M. Pickel, Miss S. Call, Messrs. N. Reyes, K. Sumita, Mrs. T. Vigawa and child, General Leonard Wood, Messrs' H. L. Scott, F. R. McCoy, D. Tru-t, and Mrs. M. de li Cruza. For Townsville - Mr and Mrs. T. A. Hill, and Mr. M. Shepherdson. For Brisbane-Earl Lonsdale, Misses White, Cadell, Macaush, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cadell, and Dr. S. Honda. For Sydney-Countess Lonsdale, Misses Thompson, Macaush, Messrs. J. Buil, G. H. Gordon, R. MacRay, D. Askenden, Miss Lovelock, Mess.s. J. R. Larking, J. D. Wormald, C. S. Curtis, Mrs. Dolores N de Aiso and infant. Miss Anita de Aiso, Master P. Aiso, and Mr. T. J. Thompson. For Melbourne-Messrs. F. Stuart, A. C. Shaw, and Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Lynch.

Per Rubi, for Manila-Messrs. Cepriano Dayot, Y. Cuacuo, T. Yochan, G. Chinco, S. K. Say, S. Tintco, G. Sing, D. Chowry, K. L. Sent, A. Y. Dam, S. Dic, T. Y. Teng, Mrs. D. Lambert, Messrs. J. C. Lamb, C. Jeng, U. T. Chock, S. T. Coe, C. T. Coe, C. J. Coe, Y. T. Tam. T. Yanco, T. Yu, T. C. Engles, S. Changer, T. T. Chays, Rufino Gerona So Dionco, Panteleon Golpes, Sergio Golpes, San Joaquin, Am. s.s., 237, Galdiez, 26th Apr., Ricardo Golpeo, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Munger, Mr. Miller Joblin, Capt. White, Messrs. H. S. Smith, A. P. Dougarl, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Tonielli, H. K. Tangle and M. T. Weng.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels		From	Agents	Due	
Tsinan	Manila	B. & S:	July	19	
	Kagoshima M	Singapore.	N. Y. K	July	19
	C. Apcar				20
	Hamburg	Shanghai	M. & Co	:July	21
	Zafiro	Manila	S., T. & Co	July	21
	Sachsen	Singapore.	M. & Co	July	23
	Gaelic	Japan	P. M. Co	July	23
	Athenian	Japan	C.P.R.Co.	July	23
	Empire	T'day Id	G., L. & Co	luly	26
•	Emp. of China.	Vancouver.	C.P.R.Co.	Iluly	27
	Namsang	Calcutta	T., M. & Co.	luly	27
	Hikong Maru	·San Ficisco	P. M. Co	Aug.	4
	Indrapura	Portland	. P. & A. Co	Aug.	10
		•			

Ships Passed The Canal.

Ontward-2nd June-Horsley. 9th June-Benlawers, Satsuma, Khalif, Adana. 12th June-Silvia, Manaton, Dardanus. 19th June -Breizhuel, Braemar, Diomed, Barton. 24th June-Bengloe, Solveig. 26th June-Eva. 1st July-Bamberg, Sachsen, Devonshire. 4th July -Malacca, Tonkin, Nestor. 7th July-Foxtonhall, Manchuria, Glenshiel, Calchas, Vermont, Indradee. 10th July-Benvoirlich, Claverhill, China, Tencer, Moyune. 14th July-St. Irene, Konigsberg, Sumatra, Haddonhall, Kiautschou.

Homeward-26th June-Candia, Bombay. 4th July - Kamakura Maru. 10th July - Stuttgart. 14th July-Oceanien, Segovia, Sado

. Arrivals at Home-ist July-Jason, Richmond Castle. 3rd July-Shanghai. 4th July -Zieten, Salazie. 7th July-Afridi. 10th July-Kanagawa Maru, Patroclus, Indrani.

Hongkong & Whampon Dock Returns. San Joaquin..... at Kowloon Dock. America Maru...... Hermann Lerche ... " Wuchang H.M S. Virago......

Vessels in Port.

STRANKES. New York 12th May, and Amoy 15th July,

Gen.--C. & Co. America Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,460, Going, 131 July,-San Francisco tith June, Honolulu 16th, Yokohama 1st July, Kobe 3rd, Nagasaki 4th, and Manila 11th, Mails and Gen.

-Т. К. К. China, Ger. s.s., 1,113, Krübbe, 11th July,-Saigon 7th July, Gen .- E. A. T. Co. Edendale, Br. s.s., 718, Moss, 12th July,--Singapore 4th July, Gen.-Chinese. Hailoong, Br. s.s., 783, Evans, 16th July,-Swatow 15th July, Gen.-D., L. & Co. Hoihao, Fr. s.s., 509, Merlees, 17th July,— Pakhoi and Hoihow 16th July, Gen.—A.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s., 742, Suzzani, 17th July,— Haiphong and Hoihow 16th July, Gen. and Pigs.-A. R. M.

Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1,359, Hay, 16th July,-Sourabaya 5th July, Sugar. - J., M. & Co. Jeserie, Br. s.s., 3,113. hotton, 8th July,—New Zealand 9h June, Coal,—Mr. Dodman.

Kaifong, Br. s.s., 1,024, Pennefather, 16th July. -Cebu, P.J. iath July, Gen.--B. & S. Keongwai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, Möllermann, 14th July,- "angkok 4th July, Rice and Teak-

Korea, Am. s.s., 5,651, Seabury, 16th July,-San Francisco 19th June, Yokohaina 8th July, and Shanghai 14th, Mails and Gen.— P. M. S. S. Co.

Koun Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,789, Minamikawa, 14 h July,-Kobe 9th July, Coal and Gen.-Kowloon, Ger. s.c., 1,487, Stehr, 17th July,-

Canton 16th July, Gen.—S. & Co. Kumsang, Br. s.s., 2,078, Buller, 13th July,-Singapore 8th July, Gen.—J., M. & Co. Lalpnora, Br. s.s., 2,124, Windebank, 16th July, -Singapore 10th July, Gen.--J., M. & Co. Loo Sok, Ger. s.s., 1,021, Schnur, 16th July, -Bangkok 10th July, Rice.—B. & S. Lawes; Kyrie, Turkerman. Hymns, 471, 618, Loyal, Ger. s.s., 1,237, Buhrmann, 14th July,—

Swatow 13th July, Ballast .-- Order. Marquis Bacquehem, Aust. s.s., 2,742, Rassevich, 15th July,—Trieste via Hombay and Singapore 25th May, Gen.—S., W. & Co. Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,614, Welsh, 7th July,-Sandakan and July, Timber and Gen .--

Merionethshire, Br. s.s., 1,949, Cundy, 16th July,-Singapore toth July, Gen.-S., T. & Numberg, Ger. s.s., 2,663, Faburg, 16th July,--Foochow 14th July, Gen.-H. A. L. Pompey, Am. s.s., 1,200, Range, 28th May,-

Manila, P.I. 25th May, Ballast.-U. S. Government. Progress, Ger. s.s., 648, Breiner, 18th July,— Touron 13th July, Gen.—S. & Co. Prosper, Nor. s.s., 789, Kristiansen, 14th July, -Saigon toth July, Gen.-S., W. & Co.

Riojun Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,980, Ohno, 16th July, vatory:--Shanghai 13th July, Gen.-N. Y. K. Sabine Rickmers, Br. s.s., 690, Nasbet, 16th July,-Canton 15th July, Gen.-A., K. &

-from Aparri, Ballast.-Order. Scotsman, Br. s.s., 1,064. Mackenzie, 15th July, -Manila 11th July, Gen.-Order. Tailu, Ger. s.s., 1,063, Menzell, 20th June,-

Mauritius via Singapore 14th June, Gen.-E. A. T. Co. Tartar, Br. s.s., 2,768, Beetham, 6th July,-Vancouver, B.C. via Ports 9th June, Gen. -C. P. R. Co.

Wuchang, Br. s.s., 801, Sommerville, 17th July.-Canton 17th July, Gen.-B. & S.

SAILING VESSELS. Boieldien, Fr. bq., 1,042, Harong, 24th June,-

New York 15th Dec., Kerosine. - S. O Co. Columbia, Am. sch., 772, Sprague, 27th Mar., —В. & S. Dharwar, Swed. bq., 1,270, Larsson, 11th Apr.,-Fremantle 13th Dec., Sandalwood.

—J., M. & Co. Grosvenor, Br. bq., 516, Boga, 14th June,— Mauritius 16th Jan., Sugar.—A. & Co. Kentmere, Br. 4-masted bq., 2,437, Burch 27th Apr. - Shanghai 20th Apr., Ballast .-

Pierre Anonine, Fr. bq., 1,740, Retegnet, 1st Apr.,-New York 31d Oct., Oil.-Prince Albert, Norw. ship, 1,498, Hansen, 10th June, - Fremantle 29th Apr., Sandal Wood.

-Gilman & Co.

Bost Office.

A Mail will close for :-Canton-Per Powan, 19th inst., 9 A.M. Macao-Per Wingchai, 19th inst., 9 A.M. Kumchuk and Samshui-Per Tungkong, igth inst., 9 A.M. Namtao-Per Tuilee, 19th inst., 9 A.M. Sanbue-Per Lee Wing, 19th inst., 9 A M. Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui-Fer Daigi Gap Rock ...

Maru, 19th inst., 9 A.M. Shanghai-Per M. Bacquehem, 19th inst., Moji-Per Ariake Marv, 19th inst., 9 A M. Canton-Per Hankow, 20th inst., 9 30 A.M. Chinkiang and Wuhu-Per Kowloon, 20th Iloilo

Macac -] ci Heungshon, 20th inst., 1.15 PM. | C. St. James. [coa.m.] -

Sandakan-Per Mausang, 20th inst., 2 P.M. Shanghai-Per Loongmoon, 20th inst., 3 P.M. Hoihow and Pakhoi-Per Hoihao, 20th inst., Namtao-Per Tailee, 20th inst., 5 P.M. Macao-Per Wingchai, 20th inst., 5 P.M. Canton-Per Kinshan, 20th inst, 5 P.M. Amoy and Tamsui-Per Haintun, 21st inst., Singapore, Penang and Calcutta-Per Kumsang, 21st inst., 11 A.M. Straits, Colombo and Bombay-Per Trieste, 21st inst., 1 P.M. Macao, Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco-Per America Maru, 21st inst., 5 P.M. Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama Victoria, Vancouver, B.C.—Per Tartar, 22nd Europe, &c., India, via Tuticorin-Per Hamburg, 22nd inst., 11 A.M. Manila-Per Rosetta Maru, 23rd inst., 10 A.M. Manila-Per Zafiro, 25th inst., 9 A.M. Kobe-Per Tsinan, 25th inst., 3 P.M. Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne-Per Taiyuan, 27th inst., 3 P.M. Manila-Per Sungkiang, 29th inst., 3 P.M. Manila-Per Rubi, 1st Aug., 9 A.M. Shanghai, Nagasiki, Kobe, Yokohama, ictoria and Vancouver, B.C.—Per Empress o China, 5th Aug., 11 A.M.

> To-morrow. CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral:-Communion, 7 a.m. Matins, it a.m., Evensong, 5.45 p.m. Roman Catholic Cathedral:-Mass at 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., and 9.30 a.m. Benediction,

St. Francis' Church, Wanchai :- Mass (Chin.) Coulson, C. U. 6 a.m., (Port.). 7.30 a.m. Benediction, Dose, E. St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road: - Morning | Furuta, C. Service (English), 9 a.m.

Morning Service, 11 a.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church:—Services, 10.30 a.m., and 5.45 p.m. Union Church :- Services, 11 a.m., and 6 p.m.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church. Oueen's Road West. Matins 11 a.m., Venite, Hopkins; Te Deum, Dufour, Mrs. B.

Holy Communion 12.20 p.m. Evensong 6.30 p.m., Magnificat, Hawes; Lee, G. E. Nunc, Barnby; Hymns, 589, 489, 354, and 15. The Church Launch Dayspring will call on ships carrying white crews to bring men ashore to the services between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and Adamsen, Mrs. H. and Harris, Paul H. between 5.15 and 6 p.m., (Kowloon Police Pier, | 10.30 and 6 p.m.) returning afterwards. The Breiner, S. "answering pennant" is the call flag. All the Burton, A. B. sittings are free and unappropriated. Strangers Chandler, Capt.

welcome. Books, &c., provided. Sunday school to to 10.45 a.m.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Acting Director of the Hongkong Obser-

On the 18th at 11.30 a.m. The barometer has fallen over E. Japan, risen over N. China. The depression appears to be moving Eastwards in the N. part of the Sea of Japan. Pressure remains high over the Pacific be-

tween Luzon and the Loochoos. Moderate S. monsoon in the Formosa Channel and over the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast: - moderate South winds; thunder-

On date at. On date at. Barometer 29.83 Temperature 78 Humidity 90 Rainfall 0.09 CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER July 18th, 1903, a.m.

Bar. Th. Hu. Wind Wr.

29.85 83 - SW 1 or

29.94 84 77 WNW 1 0

— | o |

Vladivostock. 7 a.m. Hakodate Tokio Vagasaki SW 10 -Kagoshima... *W*. Oshima S. Ishigakijima... Taihoku5 SE 2 Tainan..... Koshun Pescadores ... 5 2 -Weihaiwei ... 9 a.m. 29.62 71 - w 78 91 S Sharp Peak... Amoy 6.3 a. 29.88 82 87 SSW 1 omd Swatow 9 a.m. - |-|-|Canton..... Hongkong ... 10 a.m. 29.86 76 94

HONGKONG. Anderson, Mr. Jamieson, Mr. Anton, A. S. Jetvey, Mrs. H. & son Barrett, E. G. Jones, A. M. T. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Begley, H. T. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Katsch, E. A. Boggan, Mr. & Mrs. Leggatt, E. A. Lopes, Lt. J. M. Mace, A. L. Bornhorst, W. Macgowan, R. J. Bowers, Dr. Brown, W. S. Makenzie, Capt. Marriott, Dr. A. Byerley, J. H. Mast, Sydney Buck, Hart Clark, R. S. Mast, Mr. E. Clarke, W. G. McAran, T. P. Miller, P. L. Dawson, Mrs. W. F. Morellan, M. O. de Murphy, Mr. and Mr. Derbyshire, J. II. Parfitt, W. Douglas, Capt. & Mrs. Pattie, J. A. Pickel, L. Downing, T. C. Edwards, F. W. Potts, W. II. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reid, H. J. Schurchner, Mr. Emerson, A. Share, G. Wade, Fisher, H. G. Fox, Dr. P. H. Skott, C. Somerville, Mr. A. Georg, C. Glover, C. Thomas, J. A. Grant, Mrs. A. Powell Thomson, Dr. J. C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. T. W. B. Hambuger, H. Haughwont, W. B. Watkins, C. A. White, Jas. W. Hayton, J. T. White. J. R. Hill, L. D. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Woolmer, Mr. & Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Thos. C. Gordon Icely, Rev. F. Jackman, H. T. Wynn, T. J. Jameson, Mrs. German Bethesda Chapel, West Point:-KING EDWARD. Levy, B. Muelle, Ed. (Consul for Ehrhandt, Capt. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hallier, Dr. H. Anthony's Chapel, West Point:-Mass.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

Hastings, Mr. and Mrs Stephens, M. J. D. Toncilli, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Howard, E. Vaughan, H.S. CONNAUGHT. Campbell, R.E., Lieut. Humphreys, W. Marston, Mr. Mrs L.

Stodart, F.

Tibbey II. M.

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Darby, A. J.

Merdas, G. Chisholm, John Pezare, T. Licut. Curtis, W. W. Stephens. H. Diss, George A. Woodbridge, F. J. Donald, W. H. Macleod, Wm., D.D.S. Martin, R. Armat, S. B. Ashenden, D. McDermott, A. P. B. McGowan, Mr. & Mrs. Barnett, Dr. Beattie, Andrew

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Johnston, Mrs. and R. F., child & nurse Kowloon. Colcutt, Miss M. A. B. Quioque, Mr. ' Curran, Capt. D. J. Range, Capt. Graham, Jas. Wm.

THOMAS'. Bassett, H. D. Condy, C. and two Richman, F. K. Roberts, Capt. Robertson, O. L. Crego, Mr. Rouge in, E. Haywold, R. Teverson, E. J. ! Kernan, J.

Div. of $\pounds_{1.10}$ and bonus of 10 @) Hongkong and Shanghail. Banking Corporation..... \$ 125 1/7 = \$25.26 for half-year ending $\frac{1}{7} = \frac{5680}{1}$ b. National Bank of China, Ld.... Founders... MARINE INSURANCES. 60 per cent=\$30 per share for 1901 ... | \$500 b. Union In. Society of C'ton, Ld. \$ 16 %=\$1 for year ended 30.4.1902...... \$62 China Traders' In. Co., Ld. ... \$ Interim of £1 for 1902... Tls. 230 North China In. Co., Ld...... Yangtsze In. Association, Ld. 28 %=\$14 per share for 1901 \$180 Canton In. Office, Ld. Hongkong Fire in. Co., Ld. ... \$ China Fire In. Co., Ld. \$ Hongkong, Canton, & Macao S. B. Co., Ld. \$ Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld...... China & Manila S.S. Co., Ld., \$ Douglas S. S. Co., Ld. \$ "Star" Ferry Co., Ld "Shell" Transport & Trading Co., Ld..... Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ld... Tls. 50 Shanghai Tug Boat Go., Ld. Tls. 100 Shanghai Cargo B. Co., Ld. ... Tls. 100 Co-operative Cargo B. Co., Ld. Tls. 100 China Sugar Refining Co., Ld. - \$ 100 | Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld. \$ 100 Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld......Tis. 50 Punjom Mining Co., Ld. \$ Société Française des Char-

Scocks.

bonnages du Tonkin Jelebu Mining & Trading Co., Raub Australian Gold Mining

Chinese Engineering & Min-Hongkong & Whampon Dock

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharl Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ld. 5 Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ld. \$ 100

K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld \$ West Point Building Co., Ld. \$ Hongkong Hotel Co., Ld. ... Oriente Hotel Co., Ld. (Manila) \$ Astor House Hotel Co., Ld.... (Shanghai) \$ 25 Hotel des Colonies Co., Ld. Oueen's Hotel (Wei-hai-wei) Tls. 25 Humphreys Estate & Finance

Green Island Cement Co., Ld. 3

China Light & Power Co., Ld. 5

Robinson Piano Co., Ld. \$

Pratt, R.A., Major and Riqueir, Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey, R.N., Hon. R.

Smith, Carl W. Thomson, O. D.

Tugart, F. Lambelle, Lieut. and

Hongkong Steam Water-boat Selmuloch, Mr. R. H. Jackson, Mrs. and child Stackwood, Mr. & Mrs.

Wright Mr. and Mrs.

Randich, Capt. G. T. Valet, Miss Wheeley, Mr. Young, L. C.

FIRE INSURANCES. \$22\frac{1}{2} per share for 1901 \$327\frac{1}{2} b. \$6 per share for 1901 \$85 b. SHIPPING. \$1\frac{1}{2} for half-year ending 31.12.1902 ... | \$38\frac{1}{2} ss. 10 % = \$5 per share for 1900...... \$21 b. Div. of \$3 for year ended 30.6.1902... \$40} sa. \$1.20 \ == 12\% for year ending \$\ \$27 b. 60 cts. 5 30'4'03 2 \$17 b. Final of 5 % making 7 % for the year... Tls. 48 s. Final of 7 % making 20 % for 1902...... Tls. 350 b. Final of 7 % making 13 % for 1902...} Tls. 177 sa. REFINERIES. \$3 per share for 1897 \$10 Fin. of 7 % for year ending 30.9.02 ... Tls. 70 s. MINING. None ... 52 b. Fr. 250 | Fin. of Frs. 30 making Fcs. 60 for 1902 \$600 5 No. 9 of 5 % for 1-year end. 31.7.94 ... \$1\frac{1}{2} 5. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS. 10 % & bonus 2 % for \(\frac{1}{2} \) year 31.12.02... \(\frac{5}{2} \) 10 b. Co., Ld. 5 , 50 S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld. Tis. 100 Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 15 for year ending 30.4.03 Tls. 160 ex d. Final of \$2\frac{1}{2} making \$4\frac{1}{2} for 1902 \$88 b. & Godown Co., Ld...... \$ \$2½ for 1902 \$39½ ex div. New Amoy Dock Co., Ld..... \$ & Godown Co., Ld. Tis. 100

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS.

LAST DIVIDEND.

PAID UP

Final of Tls. 12 making Tls. 18 for 1902 Tls. 282 s. LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS. 8% = 80 cents per share for 1902 9% sa. Final of \$6 making \$12 for 1902 \$161 b. \$2.30 per share for 1902 \$38 s. Final of \$1.60 making \$3.10 for 1902... \$52 b. \$6 for 2nd \ year making \$12 for 1902 \\$151 sa. 8 %=\$4 for 1-year ending 31.12.1900 \$40 b. 15 % for half-year ending 31.12.01 \$30 sa. 6% for year ending 31.3.03 Tls. 16 s. 9 per cent. for 1902 \$12

Co., Ld. 5 10 Final of 6 % making 12 % for 1902 ... Tls. 110 s. S'hai Land Investment Co., Ld. Tis. 50 COTTON MILLS. Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Interim of 40 cents per share........... \$15 sa. Weaving & Dyeing Co., Ld. \$ Ewo Cotton Spinning & 3 % for period ended 31.10.97...... Tls. 35 s. Weaving Co., Ld......Tls. 100 International Cotton Manufac-Interim of 3 % on account of 1898 ... Tis. 40 s., Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinn-Interim div. of 4 % on acct. of 1898 ... Tls. 421 8. ing & Weaving Co., Ld...... Tis. 100 Soy Chee Cotton Spinning 4 % for period ended 31.12.00...... Tis. 200 CIGAR AND TOBACCO COMPANIES. Alhambra, Ld...... \$ 500 | Philippine Tobacco Trust Co.,

None \$15 b. Shanghai - Sumatra Tobacco Tls. 20 (Final of Tls. 2.60 making Tls.) 4.60 for year ending 31.10.02 MISCELLANEOUS. 12 %=\$1.20 per share for 1902 \$24 b. First year 510} sa. Interim of 5 % for 1902 \$14\frac{1}{2} 52.

China-Borneo Co., Ld....... \$ A. S. Watson & Co., Ld. \$ \$1 per share for 1902 \$7 b. Watkins, Ld. \$ go cents for year ending 30.4.1903 ... Hongkong Electric Co., Ld. 45 cents for year ending 30.4.1903 Hongkong Electric Co., Ld. 10 % div. and 1 % bonus for 1901 \$140 b. Hongkong & China Gas Co., Ld & Hongkong Rope Manufactur-\$10 for 1402 \$140 b. ing Co., Ld..... 15 per cent=\$3.75 for 1902 \$47} Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ld. \$ Final of \$12, making \$16 for 1902..... \$250 sa. Hongkong Ice Co., Ld. \$ Hongkong High-Level Tram-\$18 for year ending 31.11.1902 \$320 ways Co., Ld. \$ 100 75 cents for year ending 31.7.1902...... \$12 sa. Dairy Farm Co., Ld.....\$ Hongkong & China Bakery 5 per cent.==\$2\frac{1}{2} for 1901..... Co., Ld..... \$ Div. of \$2\frac{1}{2} for 1902 \$40 8. Campbell, Moore & Co., Ld., \$ Bell's Asbestos Eastern \$6 sa. United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ld. \$19.80 for year end. 31.5.02 acct. 1903. \$155 Founders. \$

Manila Investment Co., Ld.... \$ Final of 50 cents for half-year 30.6.02. \$10 William Powell, Ld. (3rd Interim Dividend of Tls. 7 and) Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Boschbonus of Tis. 21 per share paid { Tis. 292} sa. en Landbouw exploitatic in Langkat, Limited BENJAMIN, KELLY & POITS, Telegraphic Address-"Rialto." Telephone No. 148., P. O. Box No. 111. Share Brokers.

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